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TRADE CONGRESS BARS TALK ON U. S. TARIFFS

Criticism Would Have Adverse Effect, Commerce Conference Is Warned

CHINA IS ADVISED TO RESTORE CREDIT

Nanking Representative Declares China's Aim Is to Be Mistress at Home

By J. F. PHILLIPS

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The secret anti-American tariff bloc will be undisturbed in its peaceful penetration efforts at Amsterdam, and there will be no open discussion of the customs duty programs of the United States or any other country. Thomas W. Lamont and his colleagues of the United States delegation have assured Europeans and others that the legislative stage of the American tariff bill has not been completed, and that it is impossible to predict its final terms. Moreover, any public discussion would now create an unfavorable furore and fail of its purpose.

Two informal and unreported group meetings of the delegates, however, have already been held on this subject, following the admonition of the President, Alberto Pirelli, that, "Although we cannot deal here with the tariff policies of particular states, as that is a matter of national sovereignty, we cannot ignore the fact that the effect of the measures taken would be proportionate to the importance of the countries taking them, and for this reason the attitude of the great industrial centers, and therefore, of the United States, deserves our special attention."

Delegates Get on to Politics

China so far has provided a buffer against a precipitate anti-high tariff eruption, but it is generally admitted that the issue is merely smoldering. Never before have officials of the International Chamber had so much difficulty in making delegates stick to economic texts and refrain from political debate. Mr. Lamont said that when he was in China he asked a Nationalist leader whether he thought the country would go Bolshevik, to which he replied, "China tried Bolshevism in the eleventh century and it didn't work."

The Chinese delegates have declared themselves pleased at the warmth of the reception accorded them by western leaders of trade and commerce.

Signor Pierelli, opening the plenary session, at which the Chinese presented their $1,000,000,000 development program, declared his faith in China's determination to achieve economic and financial restoration after years of civil war. He cited the action of Shanghai and Nanking business men in favor of stabilization, budgetary centralization, restriction of military expenditure,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Trotzky's Request to Visit England Denied by Labor

Home Secretary of New Cabinet Refuses to Admit Exiled Communist

LONDON (AP)—J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that he had decided against allowing Leon Trotzky, exiled Communist leader, to visit Great Britain.

The newly-formed Labor Government had scarcely been in power last month when Trotzky, apparently hoping that the Laborites would be more sympathetic to his request than the former Conservative Government, asked Premier Ramsay MacDonald for authorization to visit England.

The subject was referred to the Home Secretary's department, which has now decided against granting a visa to the one-time Soviet army leader.

Trotzky for several years has been actively in opposition against the Stalin régime in Russia, and was exiled in Russian Turkestan last year. He was finally permitted to go to Constantinople, where he has been living for the last six months.

He first sought permission to go to Germany, but the Berlin Cabinet, after much discussion, decided to bar him. He tried several other countries without success.

WHEAT POOL BALLOT PROPOSED IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—A recommendation that a ballot be taken among the wheat growers of Australia on the question of establishing a wheat pool has been accepted by the Cabinet.

It is understood that the banks are willing to guarantee a certain amount in the event of the formation of the pool. The Government share of the guaranty will be discussed later.

DAWES TO AID EXPOSITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The vacations which Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes will take from the British Ambassadorship will be spent in working for the centennial celebration of Chicago in 1933, it is stated at its headquarters. General Dawes is chairman of the financial committee.

British Note May Open Relations With Russia

By the Associated Press

London

FIRST steps toward resumption of normal diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, it is stated in well-informed quarters, are to be taken immediately by way of a communication from the British to the Soviet Government.

In the House of Commons, J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, queried on the Russian situation, replied that doubtless a suitable opportunity would arise for debating the question of resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. He could not, however, give an undertaking to postpone such action until such debate occurred.

Tariff Backers Argue Protests Are Uninformed

Claim Foreign Nations Lack Information—Hoover for "Adequate Protection"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The latest reverberations of the tariff struggle in the Senate Finance Committee, where the Smoot-Hawley bill passed by the House is being revised, are re-echoing all the way from the White House to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Amsterdam.

President Hoover at a White House conference with Senators Watson of Indiana and Reed of Pennsylvania, Republican leaders, suggested the application of an "adequate protection" yardstick to the problem.

At Amsterdam, Julius H. Barnes, one of the prominent American delegates, received a lengthy cablegram from the American Tariff League, a high protectionist organization, containing a mass of information designed to answer European protests to proposed increases in American duties.

Lack of Information Charged

The tariff league which lists Warren Barbour of New York and Joseph Grundy of Pennsylvania among its officers, issued a statement to the effect that opposition on the part of the numerous foreign countries to the American tariff policy is based on an almost total lack of information as to the real nature of the American tariff.

In an attempt to clear up any such misunderstanding, the tariff league sent its cable to Mr. Barnes.

The high light of the cablegram is a reference to President Hoover's campaign speech to the effect that 65 per cent of all the imports coming into the United States come in free of all duty and that another 6 or 7 per cent are luxuries, the importation of which would not be controlled by any duty.

Arthur L. Faubel, secretary of the league, said: "Our import statistics by September of this year will show total importations for the seven years' operation of the Fordney-McCumber Act of almost $30,000,000,000, over 60 per cent of which have come in duty free."

The tariff league's cable also referred to the fact that the average ad valorem duty on all imports under the Fordney-McCumber law has been under 13.9 per cent.

On the Other Hand

On the other hand, opponents of the tariff bill are making the point that commercial treaties are being suspended, leaving the United States without commercial and tariff treaties with the most important nations and exposing it to the threat of cancellation of most-favored-nation treatment.

The committee on foreign affairs of the United States Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution urging that a "policy of tariff bargaining be adopted and the power to negotiate agreements lowering duties on certain products within

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Machinery Gives Workers Leisure, but School Needed to Teach Its Use

Dr. Little of Cambridge, Mass., Lectures Before the Society of Chemical Industry at Its 48th Annual Meeting in Manchester

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The service which chemical science has rendered to those engaged in earning their living in industry was discussed by Dr. Arthur D. Little from Cambridge, Mass., president of the Society of Chemical Industry, at the forty-eighth annual meeting of this organization, now in session here. Among some 500 delegates attending are the Prince and Princess Conti of Italy, Dr. L. V. Redman, New York; Professor Whitby, McGill University; H. P. Mills, Toronto, and Dr. Dorr and Dr. Hendrick, New York.

Dr. Little in his presidential address said that critics had declared that knowledge threatened to become the slave of a machine, and that mass production was engulfing the world in materialism and robbing it of beauty. This would be a sorry outcome for progress if it were true, he said, but he held that knowledge and the machine had been great founders of employment and had benefited society to an extent not fully appreciated. The worker, the speaker went on to say, was indebted to machines for enormous gains. Even in this machine age, he added, "there is still hope for the creative arts. Machines are creating leisure, and we now need schools to instruct us how to use it."

In a subsequent address on the "Process of Development" Dr. Little pointed out the need for more "educated money," that was "money that is accustomed to distinguish between a day dream and real vision, that can be logically supported, money that was content to build slowly and constructively, looking for its return five or ten years ahead."

Dr. E. F. Armstrong, former president of the Chemical Society, spoke on Anglo-American co-operation in chemical work and declared if civilization was to continue every opportunity must be used to bring about the closest relationship between Great Britain and the United States.

Another speaker was Prof. T. H. Pear from Manchester University who dealt with the human factor in industry and the bearing of psychology upon the question of improving its conditions.

Sir Arnold Wilson, ex-managing director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, referred to a scheme costing £350,000 for a big building as headquarters in London where investigators from all parts of the world might meet for technical purposes.

Dr. Herbert Levinstein, technical managing director of British Dyestuffs Corporation, was elected president of the society for the ensuing year.

LONDON FAVORED FOR PARLEY ON YOUNG SCHEME

All Nations But France Agree to British Capital as Conference Seat

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor learns that all powers concerned, except France, have now agreed to the British proposal for holding the conference on the Young plan for German reparations in London. The French Government would still prefer Switzerland, but, in view of the difficulty which the newly appointed British cabinet would have to spare its Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer from Aug. 6, the date proposed for the commencement of what is expected to be a session of some weeks, immediately preceding the League of Nations' meeting which Mr. MacDonald has undertaken to attend in September, representations are again being made to see whether London cannot be agreed to.

Mr. MacDonald's proposed visit to the United States meanwhile depends upon Washington's thinking it desirable to issue an official invitation, and also upon the Anglo-American naval disarmament discussions being sufficiently advanced here to render such a visit likely to be helpful.

Mr. Gibson, who has been here in connection with these discussions, has left London for Brussels.

H. G. WELLS PLEADS FOR 'WORLD' PATRIOTS

International Thinking Is Author's Wish

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—H. G. Wells has radiocast a speech touching on the problems of peace.

"Putting it compactly," he said, "every sovereign state in the world is now attempting to become—it is being forced by modern necessities to the attempt—a world state and in one world there can only be one world state. There is the basic fact of the peace problem before you in a nutshell. We have to cease being national and become instead cosmopolitan. We must cease to think nationally and think instead internationally. We have to put world peace before patriotism."

CONSUMERS NEED MASS FINANCING, ECONOMIST SAYS

Riches Result From Making Others Rich, Declares College Lecturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDAR POINT, O.—With closer co-ordination of Capital and Labor on the way, America's next step is the financing of the consumer as well as the producer, according to Thomas F. Lee, writer, college lecturer, and authority on financial affairs.

"We are living," said Mr. Lee in an address on "Wealth Production and Investment Tendencies," delivered at the annual convention of the Ohio State Bar Association, here, "in an age of co-operative effort, with men's conception of value changing, whereas back in the agricultural period of our Nation, our idea of security was centered in some individual thing of value."

Mr. Lee declared that the secret of America's success has been mass production—the art of substituting steel fingers for human ones, and that it has also learned that mass production cannot last long without mass consumption.

"Therefore," he continued, "a man cannot be a consumer unless he has money with which to buy the things he wants, and today we know that financing mass consumption is just as important as financing mass production. Henry Ford's action lifted us immediately from the discomforts of the old-time farm kitchen and a dollar-a-day wage basis to the uniform level of sanitary homes, bath tubs, hot water, electric light, the automobile and the radio.

"Another thing that we have learned is that we live in an industrial civilization now and that only an industrial government can rule us. Political government is always messing into industry—interfering—creating disorder—because it is not administered by those who understand the real needs.

"Also we have learned that the great riches today result from making others rich—from co-ordination instead of destructive competition.

"Those are some of the things that we now understand or dimly sense, and they form the greatest promise of what we will develop in the future."

Tracing the progress of the United States, Mr. Lee showed how this country found itself a creditor people with the major part of the world's cash under control.

"Then, for the first time in its history," Mr. Lee declared, "the United States became interested in the rental of that money to someone else, and now we are living in the age of co-operative effort."

Factory Afloat Among Shark Family Finds Many Uses for Its Products

Istar's Owner Classifies 514 Species and Estimates That 500,000 Migrate Daily in Mozambique Channel—Fins Are Delicacy in Far East—Leather Used for Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, Natal—A recent visitor to Durban, Prof. Alfred Ehrenreich, has some interesting data to relate with regard to the conversion of sharks into articles of commerce.

His floating factory, the Istar, which recently arrived in Durban Harbor for fuel and timber on its way to Tulear in Madagascar and attracted a great deal of attention, is the only boat of its kind in the world.

Dr. Ehrenreich has given 24 years of study to the habits and species of the shark and has gathered together an amazing amount of knowledge. So far he has been able to classify 23 families, 63 genera and 514 species.

He estimates that about 500,000 sharks are migrating daily in the littoral field in the Mozambique Channel. Contrary to the general belief sharks are to be found in temperate, arctic, and antarctic as well as in tropical and subtropical waters. The knowledge of their migration is of great importance to Dr. Ehrenreich in his work.

The Istar is equipped with 14 small boats, each fitted with a full Diesel engine for use when working in the littoral field or with drifters when working in the pelagic field or deep sea. Each of these small boats is provided with nets made of linen thread, steel nets being of little use, as owing to their rigidness the shark bites through them.

The commercial return from a shark is the astounding factor connected with this floating industry. The fins have an unlimited demand in the Far East and are considered a great delicacy. Many kinds of leather are made from the skin, the finest of which is used for the manufacture of ladies' shoes.

Other commodities produced include liquid for the manufacture of basic dyestuffs, glove and wash leather, fish meal, animal fodder, tanning, fertilizer and glue, while the dried and smoked meat is very much sought after in the Dutch East Indies, the Far East and Central Africa. All the species of shark are eaten in the civilized world.

Placing the Key to World Peace in the Hands of School Teachers

by

Henry Park Schauffler

Commissioner-General, Education-Era Exposition, World Federation of Education Associations

TOMORROW

on the

Education Page

FLIERS, LANDING AT ROME, GET WARM WELCOME

Duce Receives American Airmen on Completing Flight From Maine

ROME (AP)—Italian hospitality opened wide its arms to the two American aviators, Roger Q. Williams and Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, who landed at Littorio Airdrome at 9:30 p. m. (3:30 p. m. eastern standard time) on July 10 from Santander, Spain, completing a transatlantic flight from Old Orchard, Me.

The Premier, Benito Mussolini, displayed the greatest interest in their feat. The Duce was kept waiting for two hours at the airdrome for the American plane to put in its appearance, but finally he had to leave, 10 minutes before it flew over the field.

As Williams and Yancey were taken to Rome they were conducted by Gen. Italo Balbo, undersecretary for aviation, to the Premier's villa at Torenia, where Signor Mussolini, acting as Minister of Aeronautics, greeted them there, kissing them on both cheeks, and congratulating them on their flight.

Head winds over southern France and the Mediterranean, which sometimes slowed their progress to 25 to 35 miles an hour, greatly lengthened their flight from Santander.

Leaving Santander at 11:20 a. m., they took 10 hours and 10 minutes to traverse the 850 miles to Rome. Their altitude averaged between 2500 feet and 3000 feet, but passing over Corsica, well inland, they were obliged to rise to 8000 feet.

"Over Toulon," Captain Ya cey said, "we actually seemed to stand still. A five-foot strip of fabric was torn off underneath the fuselage and later I had the funny experience of putting my foot through the airplane."

It was nearly dark at Littorio as the fliers landed.

Marquess de Pinedo, dean of Italian transatlantic fliers, had stepped up to greet the Americans and the crowd picked all three up on shoulders and carried them off the field.

After being driven to the Premier's villa they were taken to a Rome hotel, where the American Embassy had obtained rooms for them.

The aviators said they had no intention of attempting a flight back across the Atlantic to America, but said they would ship their plane back and probably attempt to earn the $50,000 prize offered by Col. W. D. Easterwood of Dallas, Tex. for a flight with three jumps from Dallas to Hong Kong.

A reception at the capitol by the Governor of Rome and a visit to the home of Alexander Kirk, first secretary of the American Embassy, were the principal points on their first day's program. The Embassy put automobiles at the disposal of the fliers to be used for sightseeing and shopping.

AVIATION PROMOTED BY WESTERN STATES

Governors to Appoint Members of Official Board

BOISE, Ida. (AP)—An organization of the 11 western states to promote the welfare of aviation was formed here July 10 at the closing session of their aeronautics convention.

The new organization will be known as the Western States Aeronautics Association and will consist of one delegate from each state to be appointed by the Governor. It was provided that the member appointed by the Governor of Idaho should be permanent chairman. The new organization is believed to be the first of its kind in the country.

A supplementary resolution adopted by the convention instructed the association to work to bring all state aviation laws into conformity with federal regulations with a view to greater uniformity.

Cloth and Paintings Made in America Before Columbus Found in Mexico

Government Excavations Reveal Ancient Relics of Mayan and Toltec Civilizations—Ornaments of Jade and Volcanic Glass Discovered in Aztec Pyramid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—With the coming of summer and the rainy season archæological activities of the Mexican Government have been suspended, except for the vigilance kept over the more than 1200 sites where remains of pre-Columbian buildings or carvings are preserved.

The most important work of Mexican archæologists in the Maya area this year was the restoration of "El Castillo," in Chichen Itza, Yucatan.

The white limestone temple of Kukulkan, topping a great pyramid which commands the ancient city, its entrances guarded by warrior-priests carved on the door lintels and by feathered serpent columns, is now practically completed.

The pyramid itself once faced with limestone slabs laid on in panel and provided with four steep stairways, is being reconstructed on its north and west faces with the fallen material, the rest to remain as found.

In Uxmal, another Maya city of Yucatan, repairs have been completed on the falling façades of the "Governor's House," called the most beautiful royal dwelling known.

In the ancient Toltec city of Teotihuacan on the Mexican highlands, excavations were made this year in front of the "Subterranean Buildings," which are noted for their frescoes. Walls, floors and terraces were found, and pottery pieces, one of which bears the painted figure of a Toltec priest.

Possibly the most interesting of all the work of the Mexican Direction of Archeology, which is under Jose Reygadas Vertiz, has been the excavation and restoration, just completed, of an Aztec pyramid at Tenayuca near Mexico City, unique in the entire country. When dug up it was found as described by an eyewitness of the Spanish Conquest, surrounded on three sides by walls of coiled stone serpents, and with a great stairway on the fourth side, the side of the setting sun.

In it were found carved and polished ornaments of jade, volcanic glass and stone, fine arrow heads and spear points of obsidian, pieces of a large-linked gold chain, and perhaps most important of all, wads of charred cloth, for finds of genuine pre-Columbian textiles are now rare.

SURRENDER OF REBELS REPORTED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Reports to the War Department from the military commander of the State of Jalisco declare rebel bands in various parts of the State totaling 100 have surrendered to the Federals in the last few days.

Set Endurance Flight Mark

Acme

These two aviators, R. B. Reinhart (left) and Loren W. Mendell, started their tenth day of continuous soaring over the fields of California on July 11. They had then covered more than 17,000 miles and were considerably over the 200-hour mark. The best previous record of 174 hours and 59 seconds was made at Cleveland, O., recently by Roy L. Mitchell and Byron K. Newcomb.

CUT IN BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAM FORESHADOWED

Dropping of 6 New Submarines Reported to Be Among Proposed Reductions

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Extensive cuts in the British naval building program are understood to be under consideration, and unauthorized statements affirm that these include the dropping of six new submarines and their parent ships. The Government, however, has had to consider not only the desirability of reduction as a peace gesture, but also the effect upon employment in the shipyards, where there has been some setback lately in building for commercial purposes. In these circumstances the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, questioned in the House of Commons, declined to say more than that an announcement would be made by the Prime Minister "as soon as possible."

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Until a court-martial has been held on the loss of the submarine H-47, little will be known as to the cause of the disaster. Meanwhile it is evident that someone on the L-12, which rammed the H-47, acted with wonderful promptness in closing the hatches while the vessel was dragged down, locked to the other. This alone, it is held, saved the L-12 from a similar fate.

Seaman A. F. Sampson of the L-12, interviewed by the Daily News, said: "We were all flung down as the submarine dived at an impossible angle. Our commander gave instructions, but down we went. We fellows below didn't know what had happened. There was no panic; every man did his job."

POINCARE OPENS STRUGGLE FOR U. S. DEBT ACCORD

French Premier Insists on Need for Ratification Without Reservations

PARIS (AP) — Raymond Poincaré has fired the first gun in Parliament in what promises to be a keen battle over ratification of the Mellon-Bérenger debt accord. In the beginning of his speech the Premier strongly urged unreserved ratification.

Contrary to his custom, he refrained from making an elaborate review of the history in the case but squarely confronted the Chamber with its responsibilities.

"There are two ways in which you may destroy the Young plan," he began, "first by non-ratification, and second, by ratification with reservations acceptable to our creditors."

The Premier asked: "How can we ask Germany to bind herself to pay us during 60 years, if we are not prepared to do likewise toward our creditors?"

The argument was received in an ominous silence. "Nonratification means," he said, "that France will be drawn before an arbitration tribunal where the United States has a clear case, merely presenting little slips of paper signed by France acknowledging the debts."

The Premier left the members under no misapprehension regarding the Government's policy, which is for unreserved ratification.

Acknowledgements of indebtedness signed by France to the United States, M. Poincare declared, bound France just as strongly as treasury bonds.

Beginning July 16 the Chamber will be in session every evening until midnight in order to obtain a vote before July 20, if possible.

Japan Advocates Arms Reduction

Minister of the Navy Declares That Limitation Would Not Meet Required End

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Not limitation of armaments but an actual concrete reduction is what Japan wants, Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, told The Christian Science Monitor representative. He believes that limitation would necessitate Japan's building rather than scrapping cruisers, and this she does not desire to do.

Admiral Takarabe thinks that world opinion is steadily moving toward a new disarmaments conference. He will not be able to attend himself, but he will send a capable naval man, although, he concluded, "unless statesmen be given the right to settle disputes, the conference will probably not accomplish the desired end."

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CHINESE WREST RAIL CONTROL FROM RUSSIANS

Japan Watching Situation in Manchuria With Growing Concern

MANY ARRESTS MADE AMONG SOVIET STAFF

Action Linked to Charge of Communist Propaganda on Part of Consulate

TOKYO (AP)—A Rengo News Agency dispatch from Harbin on July 11 stated that the Chinese authorities have taken over complete control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Japanese official circles watched events in Manchuria with growing anxiety, seeing in the Chinese coup which has ended Russian control of the Eastern Railway a situation dangerous to the Chinese Southern Railway, in which Japan has a vital interest.

Other dispatches from Harbin, said that General Chang Ching-hui, governor of the Harbin district, had arrested 174 Soviet officials and employees of the Chinese Eastern. Thirty-seven of the prisoners already have been started under guard for the Siberian border for deportation.

Serious Breach Foreseen

The dispatches interpreted the coup as having made a serious breach between China and the Soviet. It said Chinese directors had been appointed to replace the arrested Russians, the Chinese seizing every opening to undermine the Russian influence.

Among those arrested were the Russian Vice-Director of Railways and the Director of the Trading Commission. All Russian banking and trading operations in Harbin have been closed. Managing director Emshanov and other highest officials among the Russians still were free but threatened with arrest.

The coup began Wednesday at 7 a. m., the dispatches said, Chinese police seizing the telephone and telegraph systems of the railway and ordering closed all branches of "Dorcom," or the Union of Russian Railway Employees. The Russians thereupon declared a general strike and the Chinese countered with wholesale arrests in Harbin and other stations on the road.

Charges Against Unions

Chinese police headquarters issued a communique in which it was stated that the May 27 raid on the Russian consulate at Harbin had uncovered evidence that Russian unions and other Soviet agencies in northern Manchuria were spreading Communist propaganda aimed at disruption of Chinese unity.

It was said this justified the order by the Governor of the Harbin district to close the headquarters of all such Soviet organizations and disband their personnel.

It was thought possible the attempt to rid the Chinese Eastern Railway of Russians would be followed by a similar attempt along the South Manchuria Railway, one of the most vital points in the Japanese imperial policy.

Tokyo has followed closely also the reported conversations at Peiping between Chang Hsueh-liang, overlord of Manchuria, Chiang Kai-shek and C. T. Wang, Nanking foreign minister. It was felt these conversations would result in a strengthening of Nanking's control over Manchuria's foreign interests.

It was said in well-informed quarters the Chinese coup had been planned at a recent high council in Mukden of Manchurian leaders. They were fortified by promises of Nanking's support.

The Chinese Eastern Railway joins with the Trans-Siberian Railway at Manchuli, Manchuria, running eastward to Harbin and to Suifenho, the last Chinese territorial station, where it joins with the Ussuri Railway, which has its terminus in Vladivostok. Another branch of the line runs south from Harbin to Changchun, joining the South Manchuria Railway.

The line was built by the Russians and under agreements dated Oct. 2, 1920, and May 31, 1924, has been operated by both Russians and Chinese. It has 1100 miles in Chinese territory, conforms to the Russian standard gauge of five feet, and is of vital importance to the Russian communication system, separating as it does the important port of Vladivostok from the remainder of the Soviet Union.

Political Activity Charged

PEIPING, China (AP) — Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin and himself overlord of Manchuria, hurriedly departed for the North upon receipt of news from Harbin that Chinese officials there had seized the telegraph administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Twelve or more Russian officials of the railway who were accused of Communistic activities were said to have been arrested.

As he left, Chang told friends he assumed the Harbin authorities were proceeding to put into effect Mukden's declared policy that the Russian Chinese Eastern employees must refrain from political activity.

Chinese Named Manager

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP) — An official announcement was made July 11 that the Russian general manager, assistant general-manager, and all Russian heads of various departments of the important Chinese Eastern Railway, have been "dismissed."

Shan Chi-khan, Chinese member of the board of directors and assistant general-manager, has been appointed to take charge.

30-HOUR PLANE ROUTE PLANNED TO LINK COAST

All-Air Chicago-San Francisco Service Will Open First Section of Line

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for a 30-hour airplane passenger service between New York and San Francisco are being studied by the Boeing Air Transport, it has just been learned here. The Boeing Company, a subsidiary of the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, operates the air-mail between San Francisco and Chicago. The Stout Air Lines, now operating between Chicago and Cleveland, and recently taken over by the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, will take care of the first leg of the eastern division. Plans for the 400-mile hop between Cleveland and New York, which will round out the coast-to-coast service, have not yet been worked out.

The all-air route, which will clip at least 16 hours from the fastest air-rail service now available, will be practical for passenger service in view of the lighted airway which has been established all across the continent, aviation engineers declare. Along this air boulevard there are revolving beacons every 20 miles, fixed lights every 10 miles, and blinker lights every three miles, it is added.

Eighteen Boeing transports powered with three 525 horsepower motors will start operating over the Chicago-San Francisco route on Oct. 1, it is expected, making the trip in less than 20 hours. Twelve of these will be commissioned for passenger service at first, bringing the Boeing fleet, including mail planes, to 57.

The Boeing Company also is surveying an 800-mile seaplane route between Seattle and Juneau, Alaska, which will cover in eight hours a distance which takes four days by existing means of transportation. When this link is established, it will be possible to fly from New York to Alaska in four days.

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International Note Sounded by Club Women

Italian Guest Pleads for Greater Participation in World Affairs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—The international accord so evident at the tenth anniversary convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here this week reached its climax when representatives of three nations participated in the observance of the federation's first international night.

Flags of many nations adorned the banquet room at the Grand Hotel for the series of state dinners which preceded the program, but flags of Italy, Canada and the United States held honor positions in tribute to Dr. Maria Castellani of Rome, the president of the Italian Federation of Business and Professional Women and the guest of the convention, and Miss Mabel Stoakley of Toronto, Miss Hazel Tomkins of Montreal and Miss Marguerite Kerr of Vancouver, the Canadian representatives.

The air echoed with the strains of "The Maple Leaf For Ever," the Canadian national anthem, and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the orchestra also played "Aloha" as a courtesy to Mrs. Myra Hume Turin, the lone delegate from Hawaii.

The trooping of state colors in the auditorium followed the banquet, and for many minutes the room was aflutter with the banners of many countries.

"Women are handicapped now for want of an international intermediary," Dr. Castellani declared. "Other groups, men's groups, and some women's groups have it, but we—no. And we have little standing in international affairs. All the important international positions are held by men. We only can open the door to our women to hold these international posts."

A further international note was sounded by George H. E. Smith, director of the League of Nations Non-partisan Association of Michigan, who talked of the part women have played in international affairs. Mr. Smith said women had fully as much influence as have men in stimulating the present enthusiasm for international good will.

In honor of Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York, retiring president, who is laying down the gavel after three years of service, Miss Mary L. Johnston of Trenton, N. J., national membership chairman, presented the federation with 4000 anniversary members, women who have been added to the ranks of the federation since May 1, as a special tribute to Miss Phillips' leadership. Among these members is Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

SHIPPING BOARD AIDS PORT OF NORFOLK, VA.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Shipping Board has allocated the five steel cargo steamers of the American Merchant Lines outport service to the Southgate Marine Corporation of Norfolk, Va., to be operated from headquarters in the Virginia City.

These ships, now operated by J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., of New York, were used formerly in conjunction with the passenger ships of the American Merchant Lines, which were sold to the United States Lines, Inc. The board announced that its action was taken to promote the interests of the Port of Norfolk, which at present has no operating headquarters for any Shipping Board line.

Design of Bridge Wins $500 Prize

'Beauty in Steel' Is Revealed by Contestants for American Institute Awards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Steel Construction, in conjunction with the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, has awarded a prize of $500 to M. W. Kleinman, a student in the University of Illinois, for the most æsthetic design for a theoretical bridge in steel.

The contest, which was only open to students in architectural colleges, schools and studios connected with the Beaux-Arts Institute, was opened to stimulate greater interest in improved steel bridge design.

Imagination and originality were contained in the drawings submitted to the contest, proving that it is possible to obtain new and beautiful effects with a steel bridge, according to Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

A second prize of $250 was awarded by P. A. Bezy, University of Illinois, while a third prize of $100 was given to W. J. Jensen, of Atelier Hirons.

Revised Prayer Book to Be Used

Both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury Pass Necessary Resolutions

LONDON (AP)—Both the upper and lower Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury have adopted resolutions approving the use of the revised prayer book in churches where assent is given through the Parish council.

The vote in the upper house was 23 to 4 and in the lower house 96 to 54.

The 1928, or revised prayer book, has been the center of controversy. It was rejected by Parliament twice and since then efforts have been made to overcome the deadlock.

WOMAN NAMED HEAD OF STATE'S RAILROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. O. Max Gardner has announced the appointment of Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of Governor Bickett, as president of the North Carolina Railroad. Mrs. Bickett is the first woman ever to be accorded this honor. The position carries a salary of $1200 a year and pass privileges over other railroads.

The railroad, owned by the State, was built many years ago and is leased to the Southern Railway Company. However, the State maintains its interest through officers and directors appointed by the governor.

$3,250,000 GIVEN FOR MISSIONS

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church will receive $3,000,000 for its permanent fund and the Board of Foreign Missions, $250,000 from bequests in the will of James Newbegin Jarvie, New York capitalist.

His Medal Was No Surprise to Bookmen

On the Right—Wilberforce Eames, Dean of American Bibliographers, at His Desk in the New York Public Library. Left—Mr. Eames All in Trim for a Hike. Inset—British Bibliographical Society's Medal Awarded to Mr. Eames for Work on Americana.

Dean of American Bibliographers Given Medal by British Bookmen

Wide Studies of Americana Bring Honor to Wilberforce Eames of New York Public Library From London Book Collectors' Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wilberforce Eames, chief bibliographer of the New York Public Library, has been awarded a gold medal by the Bibliographical Society of England, in recognition of his extensive studies in Americana and of his standing as the dean of American bibliography.

For many years Mr. Eames has carried on his studies in a remote corner of New York City's great library. Here in a small brown room, lined to the last inch of space with books, Dr. Eames peers at callers inquiringly over a desk pleasantly littered with incunabula, as he works on the completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America."

Across the hall is another book-lined room with a balcony to make accessible those volumes that fill the second tier of shelves. Here is a Gutenberg Bible, which Dr. Eames has seen rise in price from $8000 to $140,000; four first folios of Shakespeare, a first edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and the whole record of American imprints up to the year 1800, beginning with the Bay State Psalm Book, on which Dr. Eames has contributed a monographic study.

As a boy, Mr. Eames worked on the East New York Sentinel, where he learned how to operate a Franklin hand-press. Then he became a post office clerk in Brooklyn. The post office was adjacent to Gillespie's bookshop, where the lad passed all his spare hours.

Finally he got a post as clerk in Gillespie's, which was a rendezvous of bibliophiles.

It has been a good many years since he scrimped and saved to buy a Chinese dictionary for $10, to pay the great price of $104 for John Carter Brown's Catalogue and $145 for the 1685 edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible in the Natick dialect. By 1904 there was no other private library in the United States so replete in variety of subjects as his, whereof it was written:

Books been not oonly at his beddes head,
But whyle thei plied bene upon his bedde,
And al his flores so thik thei heep and hide
That oon to crosse moste like an Indian glide;
And all his bokes been of historyes
And viages and westerne colonyes.

Dr. Eames found it impracticable to have so large a library, and so he sold his books. Now they are to be found scattered among the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress and many private collections. But he did not stop collecting. Now his private interest lies in inscriptions in the cuneiform character—the old writings of Assyria, Babylon and Chaldea.

When he touches his illuminated manuscript, Biblia Latina of the thirteenth century, with its small writing on rich uterine vellum and exquisite bird motif, bound in olive green morocco, gold tooled, his are hands that know treasures.

But Mr. Eames has other delights than books. They were described by Harry Lyman Koopman of the Brown University Library, in the dedication of a book published in tribute to Dr. Eames in 1924, which he inscribed to "The Clerk of Breukleyn":

And yet our Clerk he loveth out-of-dore,
And will not ryde, but walketh evermore;
But derest holdeth he above al choises
The play of children and their murye voyces. . . .

GEN. GOURAUD REACHES UNITED STATES ON VISIT

NEW YORK (AP)—General Henri Gouraud, military governor of Paris and commander of the first army of France during the World War, has arrived here on the liner Paris.

As the liner passed up the bay the general received an unusual honor, a 13-gun salute fired after sundown. Harbor boats and the liner replied with blasts from their whistles. General Gouraud came to America as a guest of the Rainbow Division veterans to attend their convention in Baltimore, Md., July 13, 14 and 15.

Swedish Fliers Reach Ivigtut From Iceland

Airplane Sverige Alights in Greenland to Refuel for New York Flight

COPENHAGEN, Den. (AP)—Advices received here from Ivigtut, Greenland, state that Capt. Albin Ahrenberg and the crew of the airplane Sverige reached Ivigtut at 6 a. m., July 11, in a motorboat after landing at Kungnait Bay from Reyjavik, Iceland.

The Sverige left Reyjavik, Iceland, at 1:45 p. m. yesterday (9:45 a. m. E.S.T.), intending to make Ivigtut, Greenland, and continue the transoceanic flight which they began a month ago at Stockholm, Sweden.

The aviators remained at Reyjavik several weeks replacing a new engine in their plane and testing it out before continuing to the United States. They landed near here originally, several weeks ago when the motor developed trouble.

Their departure excited no comment and there was hardly anyone to see them off. Nevertheless the aviators were in nowise downhearted.

The fliers believed that with refueling at Ivigtut, and again possibly at Belle Isle, they would be able to make the trip to New York without difficulty now.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICIAL RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Alfred H. Whitford, Buffalo Y. M. C. A. general secretary and dean of "Y" secretaries in the United States, will retire Aug. 1 after 31 years of service.

BRASS PLANT SOLD

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—The Randolph Clowes Company, founded in 1851, manufacturers of brass and copper tubing, copper boilers and kettles, today announced the sale of their plant to the American Brass Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Company. The Randolph Clowes Company is capitalized at $500,000.

W. C. T. U. TELLS HOOVER OF ITS LOYAL SUPPORT

Mrs. Boole Declares Union Is Prepared to Offset Wet Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the W. C. T. U., called at the White House to pay her respects to President Hoover and to assure him of the support in his law observance program of her own organization and of others pledged to the observance of law and maintenance of order in the country.

Mrs. Boole said that various organizations in different parts of the country, as well as individuals, are deeply interested in the movement and were prepared to do their part to offset the widespread wet propaganda. While deeply interested in what the President proposed to do, she said, the W. C. T. U. did not wish to recommend any course or take any step that would hamper him.

This applied also to the appointment of a successor to Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, of whose work the organization was proud and whom they would have been glad to have continued in office.

Mrs. Hoover Gives Girl Scout Badge

President's Wife Presents Highest Honor to Suzanna Rutherford

PINE GROVE FURNACE, Pa. (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, as honorary president of the National Council, Girl Scouts of America, decorated Suzanna Rutherford of Paxtang, near Harrisburg, with the highest honor in scouting—the golden eaglet badge.

Mrs. Hoover was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. J. M. Large, and her niece, Miss Janet Large. They motored here from Washington, escorted by a detail of secret service men and several motorcycle policemen. She insisted on leaving the official car at the regular parking space and walking on to the camp where several hundred girls greeted her. She changed her street shoes for a pair of hiking shoes.

Syria and Turkey Agree on Frontier

Reduction of Disputes, Brigandage, Border Friction Confidently Awaited

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — The Franco-Turkish agreement just reached at Angora fixes the frontier between Turkey and Syria which is delineated by a special commission presided over by General Ernest, a Dane.

It is expected the understanding reached will reduce the frontier incidents, the acts of brigandage, and the disputes over authority, hitherto frequent. Questions bearing on traffic, on police, on railway transit, on irrigation and on the status of Syrians in Turkey and Turks in Syria are also settled.

The agreement is expected to be followed by the conclusion of a Franco-Turkish treaty of friendship and an arbitration convention which are to be negotiated in Paris between M. Briand and Fethy Bey, the Turkish Ambassador.

COLOMBIAN BUDGET APPROVED

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—At an extraordinary meeting this afternoon the Cabinet approved the 1930 budget of $63,000,000.

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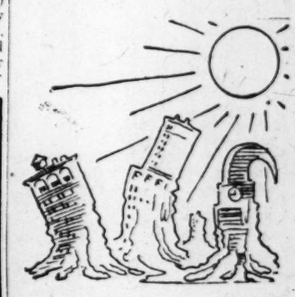
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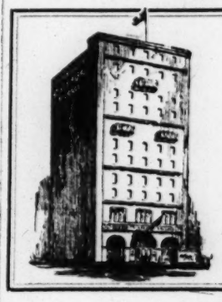
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UNITED STATES OF EUROPE BEING STRONGLY URGED

Economic Collaboration Claimed as Need—Briand Said to Be Interested

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Rumor credits the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, with being about to propose the founding of the United States of Europe. A conference is to be called to examine the question, according to a report which is ridiculed in some quarters and taken seriously in others. Whether true or not, the suggestion is a symptom of the strong feeling that a closer economic collaboration of European countries is urgently needed.

The last brochure received from the Pan-European Union, which is headed by Count Richard Coudenhove Kalergi, bears on its cover the name of M. Briand as honorary president. Within its covers on the first page a question as to the purpose of the Pan-European movement is answered by the statement: "The creation of the United States of Europe by means of a confederation of states and a customs union." Such a step the pamphlet assures the reader would mean liberty, peace and economic prosperity for Europe.

This rumor about M. Briand is not an isolated incident. Two members of the Government, the Minister of the Interior, Andre Tardieu and the Minister of Labor, Louis Loucheur, have both publicly declared recently that the time has come when the United States of Europe should be formed.

Edouard Herriot, former Premier, has just repeated in the periodical Le Capital what he said a short time ago at Zurich, namely that Europe must now unite economically. More than 100 French chambers of commerce have issued a call for the European nations to take concerted action to facilitate trading among themselves.

Yves Le Trocquer, former Minister of Labor, speaking before the Carnegie Foundation here, emphasized that Europe must either move toward a customs and economic union or drift to decadence. The central French trade body has drawn up a plan for the immediate gathering of trade organizations in Europe and to consider how a closer European economic co-operation can best be effected.

Undoubtedly the new American tariffs have been the chief contributing factor in this present wave of interest here in a European union. Most of the European countries have protested to Washington, and the feeling here is that the situation is driving Europe to sink its differences, and to find a common market, somewhat comparable to the single vast market of the United States. The problem now is to find a formula acceptable politically and not couched in a sense unfriendly to the United States.

Tariff Backers Argue Protests Are Uninformed

(Continued from Page 1)

specified limits be vested in the executive branch of the Government."

The French Foreign Office has informed the State Department that Europe has "placed in the foreground of its declarations the necessity of lowering excessive tariffs by common consent."

Among the complaints of foreign nations those of Spain are most outspoken. Primo de Rivera, the Premier, cites a long list of grievances, complaining specifically of the proposal to double the duty on cork, Spain's leading export commodity, in the production of which there is virtually no competition in the United States.

Spain has always desired to maintain cordial friendship with the United States, he says, but in view of a trade balance so unfavorable to Spain, aggravated by restrictive measures and impediments, his Government felt obligated to proceed to the denouncement of the existing modus vivendi.

Many countries protest to the State Department that the favorable balance of trade for the United States should not be disregarded in framing the present tariff bill. Reduction in the exports of these countries, it is pointed out, will result in decreased buying power.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. Giovanni Caboto.
2. Ambassador Fletcher.
3. Lafayette.
4. At least three.
5. "fur," not "choor."

Two Colleges Tie for Best Type of Farm Paper

Association Honors Go to New Hampshire and Ohio State Universities

DURHAM, N. H. (AP)—The University of New Hampshire tied with Ohio State University in a prize competition among agricultural colleges for the best farm publication at the seventeenth annual convention of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors in session here. Delegates from 20 states and the District of Columbia are attending the convention.

New Hampshire and Ohio State each won four blue ribbons in the paper contest, which included prizes for the best popular and technical agricultural buletins, the best syndicated press service on agricultural news, the best extension service, material used for radio broadcasting, and the agricultural departments of weekly newspapers.

Others of the 17 universities competing which won ribbons were Cornell, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Kansas, Oregon and Oklahoma.

Miss Florence Ward of the United States Department of Agriculture told the delegates of the work agricultural editors might accomplish in interpreting to the public the results of research in farm living standards, weather forecasting for crops, and other work carried on by the department.

Two Judges Dissent on Bible Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—Dissenting opinions in the school Bible-reading case, in which the South Dakota Supreme Court majority lately held reading any particular version to be unconstitutional, have been given by the presiding judge, Carl G. Sherwood, and Judge James Brown.

"If any church by prohibiting a book could prevent its use in school," said the Sherwood opinion, "this would usurp the power of the school board to determine what should be taught in the schools." The question involved, he held, is this: "Is the state, the church or some cult or faction supreme in matters of education?"

Judge Brown held that if nothing sectarian is read and no sectarian comment is made, pupils are not "affected injuriously in contravention of the Constitution."

RESEARCH MAN TO AID ENFORCEMENT STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Prof. Sam Warner has been asked by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to take charge of one of the fields of research for its investigations.

Professor Warner is a member of the California and Oregon state bars, and a specialist in penology. He practiced law in San Francisco and has taught it at the University of Oregon, Syracuse University and in Northwestern University. He is chairman of the Committee on Criminal Law Statistics of the American Prison Association.

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The Inevitable Question

New York Faces Loss of Statue 'Civic Virtue'

Plan for City Hall Park Calls for Removal of Much Criticized Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Civic Virtue," the statue by Frederick MacMonnies in City Hall Park, around which there has been a storm of criticism since it was placed there in 1922, is to be removed if recommendations made by Joseph Johnson, commissioner of public works, are carried out. Mr. Johnson was appointed by Mayor Walker to prepare plans for the development of the civic center, and has just submitted his preliminary report.

Mr. Johnson recommends that City Hall Park be cleared of everything except the old City Hall, one of the few remaining landmarks here of colonial times, and that the park be restored as it was a century ago, when it was the center of "Little Old New York."

"Civic Virtue" was given to the city through bequest by Mrs. Angelina Crane of Brooklyn, and with the basin in which it stands, cost approximately $60,000.

It will be necessary, however, to obtain the sanction of the Municipal Art Commission for the removal of the statue, and Mr. Johnson expects to put the matter before the commission when it meets in the fall. There are no plans at present for disposition of the statue after it is removed.

Mr. Johnson submitted a perspective drawing of the proposed Civic Center to Mayor Walker. The drawing provides for the removal of the old Federal Building, and on its site there would be a fountain, just as there was a century ago. The Tweed Court House and the old brown City Court House would be removed, so that there would remain in the park only the old City Hall, characterized by Mr. Johnson as "the gem of all Colonial architecture in America."

Mr. Johnson added that the Federal Government had agreed to accept $4,000,000 in cash for its abandonment of the present Federal Building, and that the city had agreed to give the Federal Government a site in the court house area, between the Municipal Building and the new County Court House and to return the $500,000 the Federal Government paid to the city for the present site in City Hall Park.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL TO SETTLE BOUNDARY

PARIS (AP)—The finance commission of the Chamber of Deputies has approved without discussion a bill providing an appropriation for a French mission to delimit the boundaries between French Guiana and Brazil.

The bill is expected to pass the present session without debate.

Anglo-American Unity Essential to Peace, Is Claim

Close Co-operation Between Two Countries Advocated at London Religious Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Harris E. Kirk, pastor of Franklin Street Church, Baltimore, speaking at the Anglo-American religious conference here said that the churches must prepare against the breaking out of new wars as "the world will not forgive or excuse the church if it is taken unawares. We should examine the trend of our time and search out the reason why, with all the gains of civilization, this danger of war still exists."

Discussing the world's hope for the prevention of future wars he said: "I believe that woman is more fitted to do it than man, because she believes that if a thing is wrong she will go out after it. She is fond of the placid things of life, but if you get her roused she will lead us out of this captivity into the land of freedom." He concluded with the earnest hope that Great Britain and the United States would get together to make every honest effort to secure the peace of the world.

Dr. Alexander Ramsay, former secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship, through the churches declared that "there never was so propitious a moment for co-operation between the United States and Great Britain as today. There is no feeling more unanimous in this country than that the peace of the world depends on the friendship and the close co-operation between Dr. Kirk's country and ours."

Daily Barges on Inland System Promised in 1932 by Gen. Ashburn

Chief of Waterways Corporation Believes Service, Once Well Established, Will Pay Own Way—Plans Use of $10,000,000 Appropriated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Greatly increased facilities and service on the Nation's inland waterways system, which will bring the waterways up to railroad efficiency by 1932 and provide daily freight service into every city on the system soon thereafter, were promised by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the United States Inland Waterways Corporation. He came here to attend the annual national convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Equipment to be produced during the next three years with $10,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress for that purpose will make possible by 1932 the operation of Government barges on the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico to Minneapolis and St. Paul, on the Missouri River from St. Louis to Kansas City, and on the Illinois River to Chicago, General Ashburn said in an interview.

Although the law under which the barges are operating provides that the lines shall not extend their activities to the Ohio River, it will be only a matter of time before government barges will be operating on the Ohio also, he predicted.

Steady Expansion Expected

"By Feb. 1, 1930, we expect to extend our barge freight service on the Illinois River to Chicago," General Ashburn continued. "By December, 1930, we hope to have service on the Missouri River as far north as Kansas City. With the $10,000,000 which Congress has just voted we expect to expand to such an extent that profits realized from the lines will be sufficient to pay for all future expansion. We hope that we never again shall have to ask for governmental aid.

"Since we began to develop the waterways system, cities along the route have invested between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 in terminals. Terminals have been completed at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rock Island, Baton Rouge, Burlington, Cairo, Memphis, and other cities.

New Barges to Be Built

"Of the $10,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress, $4,000,000 is available. Most of this will be used to pay for 40 new barges and two towboats, which are now under construction. About $800,000 will be left to buy additional barges next spring. In July, 1930, another $3,000,000 will become available, and the final installment will be ready in July, 1931. Practically all of the money will be spent for barges and towboats, so that our freight service may be as efficient as possible by 1932.

"The present equipment of our corporation is valued at about $18,000,000, and includes about 325 barges, tow-boats and miscellaneous craft. Of the 42 new vessels now being built, seven of the barges will be ready for service before the end of July. Twenty-five more are expected by the middle of September and the entire order will be completed by December 1 of the present year.

"The new barges will be designed so that they can be loaded to 1200 tons at Minneapolis or St. Paul for navigation in the six-foot upper channel, taking on another 1000 tons apiece at St. Louis for the nine-foot lower Mississippi channel," General Ashburn said. "This will make it unnecessary to transfer freight at St. Louis from the light upper river barges to the heavier type of craft used on the lower river."

King George Sends Message to Fliers

Capt. Kingsford-Smith Congratulated on His Record-Breaking 12,000-Mile Trip

LONDON (AP)—King George has sent his congratulations to the two Australian and two American airmen led by Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, who landed the plane, Southern Cross, at Croydon Airfield, after a record breaking 12,000-mile journey from Australia.

The elapsed time of the trip, from the Australian coast to the English coast, was 12 days, 21 hours and 18 minutes. Forty-five minutes more were required for the machine to reach Croydon. The best previous mark for the journey was the 15 days, 1 hour and 7 minutes from the Australian coast to Croydon, established by Bert Hinkler in February, 1928.

King George sent this message to Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air: "Please convey to the four airmen of the Southern Cross my heartfelt congratulations for their remarkably successful achievement, despite all the dangers and hardships that they experienced."

NEW YORK CITY

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His only concern was to make the finest shoes that the ingenuity of man could achieve. He chose the best leathers, he studied scientific principles of design, he put into those shoes the most perfect workmanship and finish that was possible. Then he offered them at the fairest prices that could be. Thus it was that he found inner contentment and outer success. For there was success from the start. The business of James Coward, Shoemaker, expanded as fast as men and women heard of the new shoes, with their greater wear, their greater comfort.

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For the very principles which carried James Coward on through those first difficult years still carry forward the business as it is today. It is our purpose never to alter them, never to forget them as the years go on. We can think of no finer ambition, no more worthy destiny.

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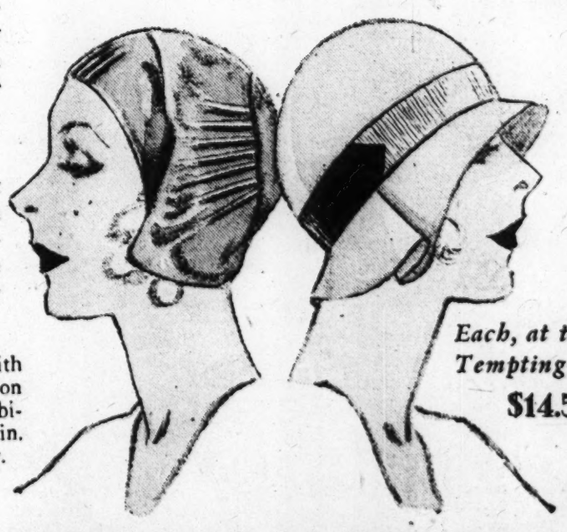

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TAILORED MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR

'MORNIN' JUDGE' NOT SO COMMON, INDIANAN WRITES

Former City Police Court Head Recalls Mondays Before Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A rebuttal of the charge being made by nullificationists that prohibition has caused an increase in drunkenness and crime is contained in an article depicting a typical recent Monday morning in the local police court as compared with a Monday morning in the early days of prohibition.

The comparison, made by Lloyd Adamson, appeared in a recent issue of the Terre Haute Post, and in part, follows:

"Well, it used to be that Police Court on Monday morning furnished a lot of news and excitement. Those days seem to be gone.

"According to former Judge Irwin, who sat as the dispenser of justice in the local court a few years back, when prohibition was still an experiment, as high as 150 violators sometimes came before his tribunal in one Monday session of court.

"Why," says the former judge, 'court now is just a framework, a skeleton of what it used to be. I used to have 100 to 150 cases before me every Monday. And now Sam Beecher has to look around for enough business to keep court open. And to think that I used to do all that for $2000 a year!'

"It is true, too. For instance, in Police Court this morning there were only about 10 or 12 cases, and most of those were unimportant. Court in the old days may have kept Judge Irwin busier than it does Sam Beecher, but it must have been harder on the city's reputation."

Police Cases for July 4 In Cleveland Decrease

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—More evidence that police courts are finding their labors lightened under prohibition is contained in a brief news story recently printed in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The story follows:

"Take it from Edward Sadler, court officer for Judge Burt W. Griffin of Municipal Court, that Cleveland's Fourth of July was the quietest in 29 years.

"Yesterday, as Mr. Sadler checked over the dockets, he shook his head and said: 'I wonder what the world's coming to. None of the judges has more than 30 or 40 cases. I remember days after the Fourth of July when one judge alone would have 450 cases on his docket.'"

$60,000,000 Bridge to Be Finished in 1932

New Hudson River Structure Will Require 107,000 Miles of Wire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Hudson River has just been spanned by the first cable for the new Hudson River Bridge, between Washington Heights, Manhattan and Fort Lee, N. J.

By way of comparison, the new bridge will have four 36-inch cables passing over the towers 600 feet in height, as compared with the 16-inch cables used in the building of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Each cable in the new bridge will be composed of 26,474 individual wires compacted as a unit and weighing nearly 3000 pounds to the foot, a total of approximately 107,000 miles of wire being required.

The bridge, when completed, will have a clearance of 215 feet above high water, its main span being 3500 feet in length, while the total length of the bridge, with approaches, is 8800 feet, or 1 3-5 miles. The work commenced in 1927 and is expected to be completed in 1932 at an aggregate cost of $60,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

S. H. Reynolds and family, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles dia Faltke Lever, West Allis, Wis.
Mrs. Clair dia Faltke Lever, West Allis, Wis.
Mrs. Minnie K. Hyck, London, Can.
Francis L. Fields, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. L. E. Strohlhoff, Chicago, Ill.
S. W. Strohlhoff, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Virginia Hall, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Miss Marie La Forge, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Gertrude Rauter, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha O. Hill, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Betty Ogan Mundy, Miami, Fla.
Paul Martin Burgderfer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Arthur W. P. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Lena E. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lene E. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Walter J. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Harry C. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Richard E. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Ida L. Rowe, London, Eng.
Mary Harmon, Newark, N. J.
Eleanor Vanderbeck, River Edge, N. J.
A. B. Craig, New York, N. Y.
Murray Craig, New York, N. Y.
Nellie H. Matthews, Knoxville, Tenn.
Willis R. Matthews, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. A. B. Matthews, Cleveland, O.
A. B. Matthews, Cleveland, O.
Maybelle W. Neelly, Sacramento, Calif.
Florence J. Henning, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ruth M. Dunlap, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Carl Weidling, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Mrs. Alfred H. Wagg, Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Rae N. Knudson, Chicago, Ill.
Albert V. Knudson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Fannie R. Chase, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Mary Easten, Sheffield, Eng.
Miss Mary A. Hill, Lowell, Mass.
Charles J. Schoen, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Howard David Schoen, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Donald Schoen, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Elizabeth O. Schoen, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Elizabeth Dietz, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
William C. Burske, Champaign, Ill.
Mrs. Clara McErickson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Dexter S. Andrews Jr., Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Dexter S. Andrews, Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Ella J. Smith, Needham Heights, Mass.
Mrs. Gladys Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edna B. Roy, Nutley, N. J.
Julia Francke, Detroit, Mich.
Elsie W. Hughes, Fair Haven, Vt.
Hilda R. Van Vlecke, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Caroline M. Dodge, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Emelly Bingham, Morris, Ill.
Ode E. Cameron, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Eliza A. Cameron, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomas F. Martell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Jacqueline D. Martell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel F. Allen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ella Basham, Ponca City, Okla.
Mrs. Adelaide E. Curtis, Ponca City, Okla.
Mrs. Ella Marshall, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. K. L. Gosling, Flushing, N. Y.
Harriet J. Hibbard, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ralph L. Hibbard, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Laura M. Bond, Long Beach, Calif.
Esther M. Bond, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Cora E. Higgins, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Sadie E. Hall, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Horace M. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
B. T. Bond, Long Beach, Calif.

Textile Association Advises Closer Contact With Labor

Mill Governors and Superintendents to Strive for This Result

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, speaking on "Human Relations" at the closing session of the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, appealed to mill overseers and superintendents to make special efforts to maintain personal contact with their workers.

Arthur M. Dixon of Gastonia declared as evidence of the success of the Southern Textile Association that the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has promoted the organization of a similar body patterned after the southern group.

L. L. Brown of Malvern, Ark., was elected president to succeed Carl R. Harris of Coulemee, N. C. Other officers elected were: J. O. Corn of Columbia, S. C., vice-president; F. Gordon Cobb of Lancaster, S. C., secretary, and T. W. Mullen of Rosemary, N. C., chairman of the board of governors.

Robert W. Phillips of Atlanta, Ga., editor of Cotton, presented to Carl R. Harris, retiring president, the medal which is annually awarded by the association to its retiring officer.

Col. C. S. Seymour Bullock of South Bend, Ind., said that every mill executive should do all in his power to stamp out the work of the Communist and to uphold the principles of established government.

Secrecy Is Asked on War Materials

House Bill Would Let President Stop Publicity on Certain Purchases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authority for secret purchases of material for military and naval uses is proposed in a draft of a bill submitted by James W. Good, Secretary of War, to acting chairman Frank W. James, of the House Military Committee.

The measure to be introduced by Mr. James would authorize the President to class as secret certain material, apparatus, or equipment which, in his discretion, is such that the interests of public service would be injured by divulging information concerning them.

It would "authorize the purchase and award of contracts for the development, manufacture or procurement thereof without public advertisement for bids or notice to the trade."

A provision stipulates, however, that the contracts shall not be awarded except where it is impracticable to manufacture the material in Government establishments. The decision of the President as to what material shall be classed as secret would be final.

Child Labor Stirs New York State

Official Steps Taken to Stop Children's Work in Canneries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Definite steps on the part of State authorities to put a stop to the employment of children in western New York canning factories has been begun here with a personal visit by Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, and the assignment of two inspectors to duty in this vicinity.

Miss Perkins' action came as the aftermath of a report by the Federal Children's Bureau declaring there was child labor in the canneries. Miss Perkins, who was an inspector of cannery conditions before her appointment as State commissioner, returned here to make a personal inspection.

Her first investigations, Miss Perkins said, are revealing that more child labor exists than was at first supposed. Most of the violations she laid to misunderstanding of the law or laxity on the part of employers in checking up the age of workers.

GRAPHIC EDITOR RESIGNS

NEW YORK (AP)—Emile Gauvreau has announced his resignation as editor and publisher of the New York Evening Graphic and as president of the Daily Graphic, Inc., publisher of the New York Daily Investment News, both MacFadden publications.

Here Flame of Patriotism Grew

Wright Tavern, Concord, Mass., Built in 1747 by Ephraim Jones. Patriots Discussed Their Cause Here Years Before the Revolutionary War.

Wright Tavern Was Patriots' Haunt Before 'Shot Heard Around World'

Spacious Colonial Building in Concord, Mass., Retains Atmosphere of Comfort and Charm—British Mayor's Boast There Recalled

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Ephraim Jones built the Wright Tavern at Concord in 1747. He was a captain of the militia, and the military fell naturally into the way of gathering there to discuss matters of patriotism long before the developments at Lexington and Concord.

The building is a white, Colonial structure of admirable proportions. It has an atmosphere of comfort and charm. Its great brick chimneys are an eloquent clue to the capacious fireplaces within, which have been part of the fame of the building. About 1751, the Tavern passed into possession of Thomas Monroe, and its homely comfort and simple beauty caused it to continue as a meeting place for the community. The wide wainscotings, low ceilings, handwrought hardware and the pleasant old wall-papering in various rooms are among its most interesting details.

Of the fireplaces it has been written that, before them "the good folks filled their footstoves with live coals to fortify themselves against the chills of the three-hour sermon on the Sabbath in the near-by, unwarmed, and all too well ventilated meeting house."

The Tavern stands now, set in a frame of great trees facing the road, as it stood when it was headquarters for the Patriots in the early morning of April 18, 1775. Later, it was headquarters for Major Pitcairn, who made his famous boast there about driving the Patriots out of the town.

Police Pay Too Low for Philadelphians

For 207 Vacancies 218 Were Found Eligible, Leaving Surplus of Only 11 Men

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Low pay and high requirements are reported to be responsible for a scarcity of applicants for positions on the Philadelphia police force, and Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety, is trying to induce the city council to reconcile the pay with the requirements.

Recently 834 men registered for examination for 207 vacancies on the force. Of these, 397 were eliminated because they could not meet the physical requirements. Of the 834 original applicants, 218 were found fitted to fill the 207 vacancies, leaving a list of 11 available upon which the department may draw to meet withdrawals, which, for various reasons, amount to about 25 a month.

Philadelphia policemen get $4.50 per day the first year, $5 for the second, and the maximum pay is $5.50, for which $56.50 a year is deducted for uniforms. Recently there was an agitation for increased pay, which was tacitly agreed to by the city council. Later, however, the item in the budget was canceled. Mr. Schofield has been making an effort to have the police pay increased.

Angler's Big Story Attested by Cargo

Collection Valued at $100,000 Shipped in Great Tanks to Field Museum

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Here's an angler who didn't have to stop at the fish market on the way home to purchase the background for his story.

Two flat cars and one box car, loaded with giant tanks and boxes, and guarded by handlers, left here July 10 for Chicago bearing the results of a two-year fishing trip by J. E. Williamson, Chicago natural scientist.

The cargo included rare specimens of Florida sea life, collected for the new Field Museum Aquarium in Chicago. The "catch" was valued at approximately $100,000, and, according to railroad officials, will be supplied during the journey with extra water which is being carried along to replenish the tanks.

Opium Charge Causes Vice Consul's Suspension

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ying Kao, Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco, has been suspended pending investigation of charges that his wife attempted to smuggle a large quantity of opium into the United States. The suspension was ordered by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, after Customs agents reported they found 3000 tins of opium in Mrs. Ying's trunks, which, because of diplomatic courtesy, usually are passed without inspection.

Meanwhile the executive committee of the Kuomintang Party in America, which supports the present Chinese Government, has requested that Mrs. Ying be returned to China for trial where conviction would result in the extreme penalty. The outcome of this request is doubtful as the United States has no extradition treaty with China. And because foreign officials who elect to live in the United States after leaving their diplomatic posts, cannot be deported.

Brooklyn Sets Oct. 3 as Day for Historical Fêtes

Unveiling of Tablets at Noted Points to Be Feature of Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A celebration commemorating various historical events which occurred in Brooklyn in revolutionary days, to be held Oct. 3, 1929, is to be prepared by a committee, known as the Washington Commemoration Committee, headed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor James J. Walker, Alfred E. Smith, James J. Byrne, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, with David A. Boody, formerly mayor of the old city of Brooklyn as honorary chairmen.

The celebration will include the unveiling of several bronze tablets marking historical spots on Brooklyn Heights and the hoisting of a flag on a staff to be erected on the ground upon which it is intended to erect the Washington Memorial Portal to Brooklyn Bridge.

Among the places to be marked with tablets are the site of the old Philip Livingston House, near Joralemon Street and Sydney Place, which was the home of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the site of the old Four Chimneys House where the conference was held between Washington and his officers when it was decided to withdraw the Continental Army from Long Island; the site of the old Brooklyn church at which it was agreed that the Americans should rally for a last stand if the British had discovered their plan to withdraw, and the site of the old Brookland ferry landing at the foot of Fulton street, from which the American patriots embarked and escaped.

Arthur S. Somers, of the board of education, is active chairman of the committee; Samuel Swett is executive secretary, Capt. H. A. Skerry, of the United States Army Engineering Corps, has been detailed by the War Department to assist in the preparations and in locating points of historical interest. The celebration will include a big parade in which a large number of the National Guard of the State of New York will take part.

JAY-WALKING LAW IN CHICAGO REPEALED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—After a month of enforcement, the anti-jay-walking ordinance has been repealed here by the City Council.

The regulation of pedestrian traffic in the loop, whereby the police attempted to prevent persons crossing at corners against red lights, proved a failure in the opinion of the aldermen, who voted against it without a dissenting vote. Thomas J. Bowler, chairman of the council's committee on traffic regulation and public safety, reported that safety had not been increased and that the people here are in too much of a hurry to put up with the delay.

SOVIET'S IDEALS IMPRACTICABLE, CRITIC ASSERTS

Count Tolstoy Tells Georgia Affairs Group How Bolshevists Gain Hold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—The Bolshevist ideal of equality is neither attainable nor desirable, in the opinion of Count Ilya Tolstoy, who addressed the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia summer school.

He thinks that such an idea is incompatible with the principles of evolution. This son of Leo Tolstoy, Russian novelist and Socialist, explained that Bolshevism was born of the recent World War, "out of the mouths of cannon, out of the suffering of the people" of his native country. The success of the movement he attributed to propaganda during the war period, a large part of which consisted of promises to end war.

Count Tolstoy's lecture followed two round-table conferences on state and county affairs, conducted by Dr. A. R. Hatton, professor of political science in Northwestern University, and Dr. Paul W. Wager, assistant professor of rural economics in the University of North Carolina.

Peasants' Income Very Low

As a basis for a later explanation of Bolshevism in Russia, Count Tolstoy told of the social classes and living conditions in Russia.

Of the 150,000,000 persons in Russia, he said that 125,000,000 belong to the peasant class. Though illiterate, they are not necessarily ignorant. In fact, the Count paid high tribute to the traditions and philosophy of these peasants. With them, he believes, lies the salvation of Russia.

Stove Serves Many Purposes

The principal piece of furniture in the typical peasant home, according to the speaker, is the large brick stove, which serves many purposes besides that of cooking. In winter, elderly members of the family sleep on top of the stove. Beneath it are chickens—or perhaps a pig or lamb of the family. This stove even serves as a Turkish bath, since it has an open center which may be used as a steam chamber. Throughout Russia these stoves are savings banks, money and valuables being hidden beneath bricks which have been removed and resealed.

Industries Undeveloped

The middle class was described as similar to that in other countries. The industrial workers number only about 2,500,000, because industry has not been developed.

Of the fourth class, the intellectuals, he said, "This is the best educated group on earth."

He emphasized that "Russia has had self-government from time immemorial." He told of local elections, of municipal self-government, and of work of the Duma as manifestations of democracy.

War Aims Not Clear

There was, however, a continuous struggle between these forces and the aristocracy. Intensifying this struggle was the dissatisfaction because of the war.

"Nobody knows what Russia was fighting for," the speaker said.

There is no liberty and no brotherhood in Bolshevism, according to the Count, because the central idea of equality has to be enforced.

The speaker was introduced by Pierre Porohovshikov, former judge of the Russian High Court, who will be in the university faculty here next session.

Flood of Laws Discussed

In his second round table, Dr. Hatton said:

"There is constant complaint regarding the flood of laws turned out by our State Legislatures. This is mistakenly regarded as wholly a product of legislative perversity or incapacity. There are doubtless more laws passed than are absolutely necessary, but it will never be possible to go back to the meager legislative output of a simpler age. . . .

"For my part, I am convinced that we would be better off with a one-house State Legislature than with the present system. A second house only complicates an already bad situation and adds to the defects of the laws passed rather than improving them. Certainly the two-house system is admirably adapted to the great American political game of passing the buck."

Dr. Wager, in his round-table discussion, emphasized the need for an executive head for county administration systems.

Generating Plants at Mines' Mouth to Produce Power

Process of Lehigh Company Expected to Be Followed by Philadelphia and Reading

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Large scale production of electric power by the use of coal dust accumulated at the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is visualized here as a sequel to the election to the board of directors of the company of representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Following the development of a process of this sort by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, it is believed that the Reading Company plans to take similar action, with electric generating plants at the mouth of its mines. The step would place the two companies in the public utility field in a definite manner, it was declared, for while both are users of electric power themselves, the generation of power both by the Lehigh and the Reading companies would exceed that required for their own uses and would put them in a position to sell the surplus current for outside purposes.

Even more comprehensive plans are under foot for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, however, according to an analysis of the company recently completed by the firm of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., which stated that a $6,000,000 generating plant is to be built near Sunbury, Pa., with a dam across the Susquehanna River.

The use of the coal dust as a by-product in this fashion would give the Reading company a valuable source of revenue, it was said here, for its coal reserves are estimated to be the largest of any coal company, equaling fully one-third of the total unmined anthracite in the United States.

POWER COMPANY TO SELL STOCK IN NEWSPAPERS

Investments Said to Have Been Made to Insure Newsprint Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The International Paper & Power Company is negotiating for the sale of the newspapers which it purchased through one of its subsidiaries, it has just been learned here.

The company's original investment in these newspaper properties was unofficially placed at about $10,000,000. Archibald R. Graustein, president of the company, told the Federal Trade Commission that the purchase of these newspapers was with a view to assuring a market for his company's output of newsprint paper.

Mr. Graustein said the International Paper & Power Company possessed large financial interests in about 13 newspapers.

He insisted, however, that neither his company not its subsidiaries had the slightest interest in the news or the editorial policies of the papers.

Officials of the company here refused to make any formal statement regarding the reports that negotiations were on for the sale of these newspaper properties. Neil C. Head, assistant to Mr. Graustein, confirmed the report that the newspapers would be sold, however, and said that the decision to sell the company's interest in them antedated the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. He intimated that the investment was originally intended as a temporary one and that the present negotiations were a natural corollary to them. The interests of the International Paper & Power Company in four of the newspapers which it controlled already have been disposed of.

Mr. Head said the contracts for newsprint paper which had been entered into with the newspapers controlled by the International Paper & Power Company would be retained by the company under such terms as the sale of these properties provides.

The company's present investment in newspapers was unofficially placed at about $8,000,000.

Mr. Head, when asked if the company expected to make a profit through the sale of these newspapers, said it was impossible to say.

"It is like selling a house," he added. "You never can tell whether you will gain or lose until you actually sell it."

NASH MOTORS PROFIT

Nash Motors Co. reports for the quarter ended May 31 net profit of $6,623,329 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., against $2,765,473 in the 1928 quarter. Six months' net profit was $10,742,199 compared with $5,372,851.

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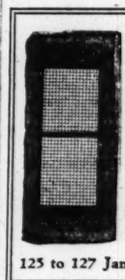
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PARKWAY BUILT AT CINCINNATI OVER CANAL BED

Link Opened in Project for High-Speed Motor Road Across Entire State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—Where a few years ago lay the idle waters of a century-old canal, Cincinnati now sees six lanes of rapid motor traffic gliding over a smooth boulevard.

Indeed, speed vehicles move both above and below the surface of the early waterway, where in a more leisurely age slow canal boats floated. Four and a half miles of the canal that followed through a built-up section of the city have been made into handsome Central Parkway, with a subway beneath it. Space in the center of the avenue that would have been needed for street car tracks has been turned into a grassy park, tree lined.

The conversion of the barge route with its bordering tow path into a two-level boulevard marks the culmination of a movement begun more than 40 years ago when the Cincinnati Graphic printed a cartoon envisioning such a development. In that picture, however, the trains in the subway were pulled by a quaint engine with a high smokestack and the vehicles that rolled over the surface were drawn by prancing steeds, while lady pedestrians wore long flaring skirts. The fulfillment was not to be so soon.

It took three elections to get public approval for necessary expenditure of more than $4,400,000, the largest single improvement ever attempted by the city. The city finally voted "yes" about five years ago. The beginning of this year saw the Parkway open for its entire length, although planting the beautification will continue some time yet.

Important as it is to the city, the Cincinnati project is still more significant in its state-wide aspect. It is a link in a plan to enable motor traffic to speed the entire length of Ohio over the route of the old canal, 244 miles.

Dayton, with a city project of its own well under way, is a leader in the movement to make the canal boulevard state-wide. John F. Alders of that city is president of the Miami and Erie Super-Highway Association which is pledged to the reopening of the canal route as a six-lane road to serve the highly developed industrial section through which the old waterway passes. A dozen other Ohio cities were represented at the first meeting of the association in Dayton.

"Main Street of Nation"

Sponsors of the highway point out that it is needed to give industrial cities along its route an outlet for their products, and an inlet for raw materials. Freight from New York now travels over the northern part of the State through Cleveland and Toledo, the "Main Street of the Nation." This highway would tap the main route and deflect needed goods.

The cost of the undertaking is regarded by the association as reasonable. It is estimated by Fred De Frees, of Toledo, civil engineer and vice-president of the association, that the canal can be remodeled into a six-lane highway for $20,000,000. Within the next session of the Legislature it is hoped to obtain passage of a bill abandoning the canal route throughout for barge purposes.

For some 19 years the proposal to convert the canal into a highway has been vigorously championed by John H. Patterson, a leading Dayton manufacturer. Before his industrial success, Mr. Patterson had worked for five years as a toll collector on the barge route.

Now, in appreciation for his efforts, the city has given his name to a new avenue a good portion of which is being built on the canal bed. Patterson Boulevard traverses Dayton, connecting with the Dixie Highway at each extremity of the city limits and tying in with a river bank improvement being carried out by Dayton garden clubs.

When it is completed it will give the city an uncommonly broad and beautiful drive. About a quarter of a mile of the old canal bed is being paved at present and drainage works have been begun on another stretch nearly a mile long.

Where Leisurely Mules Once Towed Canal Barges

Upper—Central Parkway In Cincinnati With Subway Underneath. Lower—Old Waterway While Reconstruction Was Under Way.

Way Is Opened for Toledo to Utilize Old Canal Bed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo is looking to make much progress on its first broad high-speed 200-foot street in the next year as a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the right of Ohio to abandon a portion of the old Miami & Erie canal between Grand Rapids dam and the city limits, a distance of about 16 miles.

The city has purchased the portion of the canal inside the city limits, paying Ohio $300,000 for this right of way. Bonds have just been issued for $750,000 to purchase the right of way of the Cloverleaf division of the Nickel Plate Railroad adjoining the canal so that the railroad may be moved to a new location farther west paralleling the Wabash Railroad.

With these two projects under way the path is cleared for actual construction work on Toledo's canal boulevard, which will provide a rapid motor traffic artery from the heart of the city to the southern boundary of the city.

It is the plan of county and state highway engineers to continue this roadway up to Grand Rapids over the canal bed with the idea of eventually using the entire canal right of way for a new water level route to Cincinnati.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IS HONORED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—On the occasion of United States Ambassador Moore's sailing for New York on a three months' vacation, President Legula presented to him a golden feather worn in the head-dress of Atahualpa, the last Inca chieftain.

Giving Mr. Moore a typical Latin American abrazo, the President told the Ambassador the reconciliation between Chile and Peru was "due in great part to your outstanding qualities of authentic statesmanship."

Weird Denizens of Deep Sought for Philadelphia

Caribbean to Be Ransacked for Rare Species by Aquarium Expedition

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Robert O. Van Dusen, assistant superintendent of the Fairmont Park Aquarium, has gone fishing—not for common fish, but for "grotesque, weird, unusual, beautiful and rare species" of the deep for the park collection. Dr. Van Dusen and his party are now somewhere in the Caribbean and when they return they will no doubt have tangible evidence to back up their fish stories.

The search will be chiefly for the spiny porcupine fish and the cobbler fish, the latter characterized by long threads which trail from their dorsal fins. There is also a watch to be kept for the blue, black and white angel fish; the clumsy cow and the trunk fish, the box fish and the butterfly fish whose bodies are splashed with colors in exquisitely beautiful patterns. "But what we are after most of all," said Dr. Van Dusen, "is the squirrel fish which are very rare and which we have never been able to take before, a specimen that is as elusive as its furry land counterpart."

The party will travel more than 1000 miles in small boats in and out of the coral islands within a radius of 100 miles of Key West, bringing the catch back there to the base every few days. As the specimens are brought into Key West they will be retained in large wooden tanks, which will be their homes until they reach the Philadelphia Aquarium. These tanks will be filled with water from the Caribbean Sea, and in order that the fish may continue in their home waters after arriving at their destination, 25,000 gallons of water from the Gulf of Mexico will be brought back in the ballast tanks of the ship. This water is used over and over again, constantly pouring in and out of the glass tanks of the aquarium and being filtered and aerated.

HOOVER STARTS REORGANIZATION OF POST OFFICE

Wheels Set in Motion for Overhauling of Federal Service to Cut Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Discovery of a prospective record-breaking post office deficit has set the wheels of reorganization in motion with a view to a substantial and speedy reduction of the federal postal burden.

The President is making use of his characteristic method of making a thorough investigation first to find out where the heavy costs are and how they can be reduced. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, was chosen for his post largely because of his organizing abilities and is as eager to put the Post Office Department on a self-supporting basis as the President.

Coming so soon after the announcement of the Treasury surplus news of the extent of the post office deficit came as a distinct shock and particularly to any hopes for tax reduction.

After consulting with the Postmaster-General and his assistants, the President ordered that the investigation proceed forthwith under Frederick A. Tilton, Third Assistant Postmaster-General. After he had the report of results in hand the President will frame a new policy for the Post Office Department.

One of the heavy leaks is said to be in the foreign mail service, where the amount paid for carrying mail on American vessels amounts to a subsidy. The President expressed the view that all branches of the service should be paid for by those benefited by them.

Extensive changes already under way in the department are announced by the Postmaster-General. These consist chiefly of the reallocation and systematizing of duties.

Man Commutes 84 Miles Every Day for 39 Years

KATONAH, N. Y. (AP)—A champion commuter has been discovered by the New York Central Railroad Company. H. S. Chapman of this town has made the round trip to New York every business day for 39 years, covering a total mileage of 1,046,938. Katonah is 42 miles from New York.

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CO-OPERATIVES OF ESTONIA HAVE UPHILL BATTLE

While Societies Report Progress, a Firm Basis Is Not Yet Reached

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There were some 2500 co-operative societies among Estonia's 1,115,000 inhabitants at the commencement of 1929, according to preliminary statistics just published. This number includes 90 "potato" societies, 300 "peat" societies, 280 for mutual insurance, 210 bank, loan and savings societies, 400 dairies and 250 consumers' societies.

The whole are organized in 12 central associations, and at the apex of the pyramid co-ordinating the whole movement throughout the country is the Estonian Co-operative Union. This federation was founded in 1919. In 1924 its membership was 370 individual societies, a figure which had risen to 1424 by the beginning of 1929.

Almost every one of the branches of co-operation enumerated is able to record considerable progress during the past few years, although they are still far from being on a firm basis. On the other hand, "consumers' societies" formed for the co-operative supply of consumers' needs and concerned with all forms of retail distribution, show a reduction from 268 to 250.

The statistics reveal that the funds of these societies are tied up in assets of long maturity and the review of the National Bank of Estonia, the Eesti Pank, discussing the figures further, complains "that the retail societies are crediting their members to an unduly high degree—a state of affairs which is inconsistent with the elementary principles of co-operative theory."

The Estonian Central Co-operative Wholesale Society now caters for 270 societies, and has a virtual monopoly for the sale of agricultural implements, manures and fodder. The society had a net surplus of 79,000 ekroons (£5000) on Dec. 31, 1928, as compared with 13,000 ekroons a year before.

The co-operative dairies have increased in number from 130 in 1923 to 400 in the current year, and the tons of milk handled from 47 to something over 250. The output of butter in the same period has increased over fivefold.

As regards co-operative banking, time deposits have gone up by 52 per cent and total deposits by 54 per cent. Net earnings, though still low, increased from 252,000 ekroons to 297,000 ekroons (say £12,600 to £15,000), most of which was placed to the reserve. The unsatisfactory nature of last year's harvest had a corresponding effect on the working of these institutions.

The 90 potato societies have an average membership of 25, and are mainly concerned with the production and sale of crude spirit and starch. Connected with them are 61 factories for the production of alcohol, of which some 8,000,000 degrees were distilled in the 1927-28 season. The machine users' societies for the joint purchase and use of agricultural machinery now number about 650, with a total membership of 12,000. Their funds, including the value of the machines, have increased fourfold since 1923, and are now 1,850,000 ekroons (about £100,000).

Glasgow Uses Fuel of Smokeless Kind for Home Purposes

Success of Process at Dalmarnock Gas Works Justifies Erection of Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A report of the test carried out by the director of the Fuel Research Board on the Maclaurin smokeless fuel plant at Dalmarnock Gas Works, Glasgow, states that the process adopted by the corporation has proved successful, and that the results amply justify the erection of the plant.

The result of tests carried out at Dalmarnock Gas Works since June, 1925, show that the Maclaurin process adopted by the Corporation of Glasgow has been a success, and that the subcommittee of smokeless fuel were fully justified in recommending the erection of an installation of Maclaurin plant to make smokeless fuel.

The plant consists of five units of a rated capacity of 20 tons of coal a day each. The units are perhaps more accurately described as "producers" than as "retorts." The body of each is 20 feet high, square in cross section, with a maximum width of nine feet three inches at a point 15 feet from the top, tapering to six feet at the top and six feet six inches at the bottom.

The coal is carbonized by the heat produced by the combustion of a portion of the coke, air being admitted about the center of the producer, and steam at the bottom. The effect of this is that the tars are given off in the upper and cooler portion of the producer, at temperatures corresponding to those generally used in so-called "low" temperature carbonization, but the coke then passes through a zone of higher temperature before discharge.

OSLO HAS MEETING ON INTERSTATE RAILS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—An international railway conference was recently held at the bureau of the directors of the Norwegian state railways at Oslo, the first of two which will include, among other things, a revision of the existing contract for direct taxation of goods transported between the northern countries and Holland, and also with Belgium.

Representatives included the traffic manager of the Norwegian state railways, the German state railways, the Swedish railways, as well as representatives from Holland, Belgium and Denmark.

LATVIAN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BEING TAKEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA—From June 26 to July 10 the State Statistical Bureau is taking a census of Latvian agriculture. This census is being carried out at the proposal of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome and will be done according to principles worked out by that institute.

It will thus be possible to compare the Latvian agricultural statistics with those of other countries.

Gog and Magog to Leave London Niche After 100 Years of Pounding Out Time

(c) Henry Miller

Grotesque Figures Which Strike Bell Over London Clock Shop.

Believed That Famous Mythical Pair of Grotesque Figures Over Cheapside Clock Shop Will Grace Entrance of Ford Museum in Dearborn

Over the doorway of Sir John Bennett's clockshop in Cheapside, London, the two mythical figures, Gog and Magog, still clang the hours, although Henry Ford is now their boss, and at any time their labors may be transferred to the Ford museum in Dearborn, Mich., along with the old clock which they have been serving for more than a century.

Just who they are, or rather whom they represent, has long been a question raised by passers-by who invariably pause to watch the grotesque figures strike the hour. There is a Gog which figures largely in Jewish, Mubammadan and Christian doctrines, but scholars see no connection between this figure and the two British bell-ringers.

A legend persists in Astrakhan to the effect that Gog and Magog were two powerful races, which Alexander the Great subdued and banished to the fastnesses of the Caucasus, where they are kept imprisoned by 12 trumpets blown by the wind, whence they will some day escape and attack the world. But this description does not seem to fit the faithful time keepers.

The common understanding of their status is, however, that the clockshop Gog and Magog have similar antecedents to their more famous namesakes in the Minstrels' Gallery in the London Guildhall.

These famous effigies represent, according to the Recuyell des histoires de Troye, survivors of a race of giants descended from the 33 daughters of Diocletian, who were brought to London and compelled to officiate as porters at the gate of the royal palace.

On the other hand, Geoffrey of Monmouth has it that Gog was a giant who, along with his brother, Corineus, tyrannized in the western horn of England, until subdued by the invaders. This theory is borne out by the tradition that, when the ancient Britons came to England the island was inhabited by a fierce race of cave-dwelling giants who objected to the customs of the house-building visitors.

One Magog, the story goes, took the part of the Britons against his brother, Gog, arguing that it was far better to learn the craft of house building than to destroy the craftsmen. Magog, says the legend, finding he could not prevail with his brother and the other giants, devised a ruse whereby the Britons were able to overcome them and make Gog a prisoner. Victorious, they carried him to the Guildhall where they nursed him with such care that Gog lost his resentment toward them and consented to remain with his brother, Magog, to guard the Guildhall from attack.

Sanskrit Classic Being Translated

American Scholar Visits India to Write Story of Jainism First Time in English

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—To present an authoritative English translation of a famous Sanskrit work, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Research Foundation of New York City, recently commissioned Dr. Helen M. Johnson—a Sanskrit scholar of America—to delve into the archives of India's Jain libraries.

Dr. Johnson is in Poona, translating 10 books of the famous Sanskrit work, "The 63 Heroes of Jainism." The book, which deals with the lives of numerous ancient potentates of India, has never before been translated into English. A German edition is the only volume that has ever been published outside India. It was written by a Jain Monk, Hema Chandra, who was born in 1088 and who lived at Patan on the Kathawar peninsula, where Jainism was the state religion. He was a great scholar—known as "the omniscient of the Kali Yuga."

Dr. Johnson is completing the commentary on the first book, which will be published shortly.

To obtain the most authoritative information for her work, she has visited several well-known Jain centers and secured the services of Jain sages. The work was started in the United States several years ago, and Dr. Johnson has been working in India two years.

MANY DANISH TOURISTS VISIT UNITED STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—There is a very marked increase in the passenger traffic between Denmark and the United States this year. Three or four Danish boats ply every month between New York and Copenhagen.

Many Danish tourists now visit the United States by every boat, simply to see the country or stay with friends, and the influx of people from America to Denmark, both Danish-Americans and others, is greatly increasing.

POLES AND GERMANS HOLD PEACE PARLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the pacifist conference between the Poles and Germans held at Berlin:

1. The conference resolves to form a special mixed committee for the purpose of stricter co-operation. 2. To institute a mixed university commission for the interchange of professors and students and for encouraging co-operation of scientific work and publications in serious periodicals devoted to knowledge. 3. To publish a catalogue of works in Polish and German appertaining to Roman Catholic literature. 4. To publish in German a good history of Poland in pamphlet form.

Lancashire Studies Modernization of Its Cotton Mills

British Weavers Tend 24 Machines, Continental 40, United States 48-72

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOLTON, Eng.—In his recent report on returning from Japan, Arno S. Pearse, secretary of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners, made reference to a new Japanese loom which promises considerable possibilities.

Statistics now being taken will show that where Lancashire lags behind the more formidable overseas rivals is in the number of looms a weaver is permitted to attend. In England the effort has been to restrict one weaver to from 20 to 24 machines. In Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, and Italy, however, there are Northrop installations where one weaver controls as many as 32, 36, or even 40 looms.

The employer contends that the number of looms to be controlled should be determined only by the number an operative can start in a day after yarn breakages, and experience supports the view that a weaver can mend broken threads and start looms at the rate of from 200 to 240 in eight hours.

The American employer has adopted scientific means and reduced stoppages to five per loom each day, so that the American operative has no difficulty in attending to 48 looms, while in the States there are sheds of Northrop looms where one weaver has charge of 72. By the scientific use of automatic machinery in every process one American firm hopes to increase the average to as many as 150 looms a weaver before the end of this year.

"Nobody in this country," said a textile authority to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "has yet a true idea of what the mass production of cloth really means. For instance, not a single firm in this country has as yet adopted the high speed spooling system because they mistakenly condemn it, together with ring-spun weft and the double shift system."

"These three systems are impracticable under the existing conditions of spinning and weaving with ordinary looms in Lancashire," he said, "but the rest of the world is modernizing its conditions as well as its plant. This is what Lancashire has to face today."

THAMES RACE SAILED UNDER STIFF BREEZE

Barges Lose Masts in Keen Struggle for Supremacy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The annual Thames barge race was sailed on the course from Gravesend to the Mouse lightship and back. There was a stiff breeze blowing and Portlight, when beating home close-hauled, and when making a strong bid for the lead from Reminder, lost her mast and gear overboard.

Queen earlier in the race had carried away a spar and finished the course with a stump bowsprit, coming second to Reminder. This latter barge wisely took in her topsail when Portlight lost her mast while Varuna, which carried on, had hers torn.

The class for coasting sailing barges was won by F. W. Horlock's Redoubtable, 99 tons. The winner for river topsail barges was Reminder, 82 tons, also owned by Mr. Horlock.

RUSSIA EXPECTS MUCH FROM URAL OIL DISCOVERY

Development Sure to Help Soviet Industry—Pools Are Believed Large

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The greatest recent single event in the industrial affairs of the Soviet Union may be considered the discovery of oil in the Urals.

The oil was found near Chusovskie Gorodki, a village on the River Chusovaia, a branch of Kama, the largest eastern tributary of the Volga. Chusovskie Gorodki is near the important Ural Railroad, 50 kilometers from the industrial and administrative center, Perm.

Great Benefits Expected

Oil is expected to revolutionize the industrial and economic life of the vast Ural region, and to affect the economic fabric of the entire Soviet Union. To begin with, the Ural oil will add greatly to the present chief Soviet item of export, the Caucasian oil.

The Urals, an important metal-producing center, had to bring coal from Siberia; now the region can gradually free itself from this necessity. Moreover, the new oil district is nearer the Soviet industrial centers than the out-of-the-way Caucasus.

When the first well was opened in Chusovskie Gorodki, oil began to spout in large quantities. As there was no receptable ready, the well was closed. Its oil had been carefully examined and declared to be of higher quality than the Baku oil, for it contained 17¾ per cent benzine, whereas Baku oil has only 7½ per cent benzine.

The work of organizing and operating the Ural wells has been intrusted to "Uralneft," a new organization formed by the Government. It is expected that five oil wells will be opened this year and 20 or 30 next.

Large Reserves Indicated

Professor Preobrazhensky, who is immediately responsible for the discovery, and who has received the official thanks of the Government and a gift of 10,000 rubles, said:

"Several factors point to the fact that the oil reserves in this region are very large. The soil of the 414 meters we passed is so firm and monolite that the mine is protected against any landslide, does not demand any pipe protection, and is in no danger of being drowned. These, together with the fact that the oil came in fountain, indicate that the production of the Ural oil will be fairly cheap."

Professor Preobrazhensky outlined the immediate plans. A good paved road will be built from Chusovskie Gorodki to the nearest railroad station, Komarichi, and later a railroad branch. The River Chusovaia will be deepened and made more navigable. A pipe line will be laid between Chusovskie Gorodki and Perm and a few oil distilleries opened in the district.

GERMAN ROSE CENTER CONDUCTS FESTIVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Pinneberg-Rellingen, near Hamburg, the chief center for the cultivation of roses in North Germany, is establishing a new tradition this year with a great rose festival to be held during the last week of July.

This is just at the height of the rose season and the rose growers have planned an ambitious carnival procession, old-fashioned rose dances and plays, as well as out-of-door choral singing. It is planned that this rose festival shall take place every year at the same season and place.

Trade Congress Bars Talk on U. S. Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

respect for foreign liabilities and development of the means of transportation as objects worthy of the chamber's indorsement.

Mr. Lamont, whose interest in China dates from his 1920 visit, when he was deeply impressed with the capacity and sound qualities of Chinese judgment, said: "The Chamber keenly desires concrete ideas from its Oriental colleagues with a view to working effectively toward the realization of their hopes for a new and greater China. The Chinese people as a race," he said, "are extraordinarily hardy, industrious, frugal, peace-loving and intelligent. Of China's vast area of fertile arable land, 75 per cent is as yet untilled.

Lamont's Advice to China

The task of changing a monarchy, in existence thousands of years, to a republic constructed on western lines, is being accomplished, he said, 17 years afer the fall of the Manchu régime and stable government seems to have been established. "The idealistic leadership which has brought them thus far," said Mr. Lamont, "must be seasoned into a leadership of prudence and wisdom. The very magnitude of the task is a challenge to those leaders, some of whom are with us today." The long, slow, and patient work of rebuilding credit must be undertaken, and toward that end the International Chamber pledged its earnest co-operation.

Kuo Ping-wen of Shanghai, in one of the best speeches of the day, declared that China is determined to become "mistress in her own household," and that foreign courts and similar anomalies must go.

New China, he said, wanted to deal with other nations, but only on terms of reciprocity and strict equality.

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CHICAGO—Common stockholders of Standard Gas & Electric Co. of record July 22, 1929, will be offered privilege of subscribing to additional common at $35 a share on basis of one share of new stock for each 10 held on that date.

Cow Knows Her Job, Bulgars Discover

Native Kine Outrank All Importations in Hard Work of Village

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Bulgarian cows are not so much in need of improvement as experts thought, according to recent experiments with importations, for in the various tasks that fall to the lot of the cow in Bulgar villages—giving milk, working in the field and furnishing meat, all on rather scant food—the native "milker" still holds its own against all competition.

Immediately after the liberation of Bulgaria, the Government established experimental farms, importing good specimens of several of the best varieties of cattle in Europe, especially from countries with climatic conditions corresponding to those in Bulgaria.

Herds of these animals were kept on the state farms and at agricultural schools and their offspring were distributed among the villagers. However, it was usually found that they were not hardy enough to flourish under the hard conditions of Balkan village life.

OIL OUTPUT GAINS

Daily average crude oil production increased 8300 barrels in the week ended July 6 to 877,150 barrels.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Protest Against Correct Spelling

THE topic of orthography may be discussed with learning, as by the etymologists; with humor, as by optimistic persons determined to make the best of a bad matter; with exasperation, as by those who have never learned to spell; or with disdain, as by the scholar and the gentleman. In all these ways it has already been discussed, not to mention the special angles of approach of the spelling reformer, the pedagogue, and the lexicographer. My own attitude is slightly different from any of these. I am not irritable or angry or disdainful about correct spelling; I am merely plaintive, and my objections to it are almost entirely altruistic. Although I have never learned the so-called "rules" of English spelling, my orthography is not positively disgraceful, and if I could only be quite sure at all times and at a moment's notice about the spelling of "leisure" and "desiccate" and "gipsies" (or should it be "gypsies"?), I might even call my orthography fairly good. This I owe to no effort of study that I can remember, to no merit of any sort, but chiefly, I think, to a power of visual memory which enables me to revive the image of almost any word that I have once seen in print. Spelling comes easily to me, so that in my present complaint I am not thinking of myself but about the struggles of numberless children throughout the English-speaking world with the meaningless vagaries of "ie" and "ei"—and also about the efforts of foreigners to master the various phonetic values of "ough."

One cannot help thinking of these things when he considers the great emphasis that is laid upon correct spelling in the United States. I am not quite sure of the facts, but as I imagine the situation almost every public school in the Union selects by competition a champion speller, these school champions compete for the championship of their cities, the city champions spell one another down in contests for the representation of the state, and, finally, the state champions meet at Washington for the last great tournament. All this is very exciting, no doubt, and nothing can be said against it so long as every one thinks of spelling contests as an indoor sport; but as soon as the notion gets current that correct spelling is somehow very important and that ability to space correctly is a mark of education and even of intelligence, then it is time to call a halt—then I say that I greatly prefer the schoolboy contests in marble-playing.

It is certain that we do already overestimate the importance of correct spelling, not only in the schools but in business offices and in society. Conventional orthography has become almost as necessary to social and business success as conventional attire, and there are many men who would no more thinking of writing "quatte" as the name of a certain domestic animal than they would of wearing a black cravat with evening dress, yet they write "quay" as if it were spelled "key." And what is wrong with "quatte"? It is longer than "cat," to be sure—but does it not look somewhat more feline? Would it not add a touch of individuality to one's page? Ah, but how triumphant a business house would be to find such a spelling in a letter written by one of its rivals! How the fine ladies would arch their brows over it, consigning the writer to the ranks of the unvisited and the uninvited! We can no longer afford "quatte," or anything of its genial and leisurely and libertarian kind; although we cannot all of us be printers or makers of dictionaries, we take our spelling from these worthies without question, and insist that others shall do the same.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when ladies and gentleman spelled their English freely, as though it belonged to them. The letters of George Washington show some marks of this old liberty, and the manuscripts of John Milton show still more. For it was not the ignorant and the unlettered only who spelled as they pleased, but the greatest scholars. Francis Bacon often spells a word in two or even three different ways on a single page. The Senators of Venice seem to have been content to get about the right number and selection of letters into a given word, leaving their readers to arrange those letters as they saw fit. People spelled in those days by the ear rather than by the eye, with results that were constantly novel and frequently artistic. Contrary to one's expectation, they never leave us in doubt as to their meaning. One may read the Paston Letters, in which the spelling is almost riotous, as easily as the morning newspaper. We have not gained much, then, in legibility by our docile acceptance of orthographic law. Certainly we have not gained in ease, nor have we saved time for our children or for ourselves. The only advantage that we have won by correct spelling is in a tasteless uniformity, and of this there is perhaps more than enough already in the world.

Down to the time of John Dryden educated people had spelled their English, both in private letters and in manuscripts intended for the press, pretty much as they liked, but all through the seventeenth century English printers were working out a standard spelling to which they reduced all the individual vagaries that came into their hands. And this was a perfectly sensible arrangement. John Milton, for example, spelled to suit himself; his printers changed his spelling to suit their different notions. The mistake was made when people began to think that printer's spelling was in some way superior and began to imitate the orthography which they found in books. One may think very highly indeed of printers, as I do, and yet see that this was an absurd error. When once the general public had made this initial blunder, the makers of dictionaries enforced it, schoolmasters established it, the "spelling bee" made it popular, and now the nation-wide contests in America are lending even a kind of glamour to our servility.

We should observe that what is called the correct spelling of a word—that is to say the spelling agreed upon by printers and lexicographers—is almost always the least interesting thing about it, and the least valuable thing to know. By concentrating the attention of school children upon this alone we tend to shut out all curiosity about the word's history, its derivation, its various shades of meaning, and we tend to encourage the ludicrous notion that when once the child can spell a given word he has gained some power over it. Ideas of this sort when they are encountered in popular magic are properly called superstitions, but when we find them in our schools we call them educational. A sound theory of education would not suggest that words are to be attacked by the memory alone, but rather that they must be studied with active curiosity, with delight in their individualities, with the historic sense, and above all with imagination.

A great writer may of course be able to spell in the conventional way, but not the slightest fraction of his literary power is attributable to this faculty and he can do well without it. How Shakespeare spelled his English we shall probably never know, and it does not much matter. We may be certain that he spelled very badly according to the printer's standard, and yet there are not five words in all his writing that are uncertain because of his orthography. Small Latin, less Greek, and no formal spelling whatever, went to his equipment. These deficiences in his education do not, of course, explain his greatness as a poet, but at least they left him free to think of words as the fluid, elusive, and ever-changing things that they are.

In saying this I realize that it is too late to do anything actually sensible about spelling. School teachers and printers and dictionary makers are firmly united in the strange belief that words must be spelled in their way only, and the rest of us have no choice. We are taught conventional spelling before we are old enough to see its futility. Here and there, to be sure, we find a rebel, like the brave youth I remember who once said to me: "Why should I learn to spell? I shall always have a private stenographer." For those who cannot afford private stenographers the spelling reformers hold out some slender hopes, but no such timid measures as they propose will help us. Spelling cannot be reformed. It should be abolished altogether

O. S.

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French Gypsies. After a Pastel by M. Lévy-Dhurmer.

ESPECIALLY in the south of France are the gypsy caravans frequently seen, but you will find them even in Paris. The Romany women are conspicuous on the streets with their innumerable, swaying skirts, bold earrings and bright shawls. Out upon the motor roads you will come across the halted wagon and find them weaving baskets of green reeds, purchasable for a few brass coins.

M. Lévy-Dhurmer has portrayed for us here a family of these "Romanichels français," which he met near Marseilles. The black, tousled heads, the piercing, laughing eyes, the bracelets and necklaces, and the dogs caught his fancy. This eminent French artist shows particular facility in pastel portraits, his "Georges Clemenceau," for example, having been purchased by the city of Paris for the Petit Palais museum. In his landscapes—both pastel and oil—his interest is in making color harmonies, in many cases, to illustrate fanciful subjects, like his interpretation of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Fawn." The state has bought his pastel "La Sonate au Clair de Lune" for the Luxembourg museum.

Pastels are favored by M. Lévy-Dhurmer in large measure because of the impression of vitality and freshness they yield, and in their use he is highly successful. When we have him, therefore, turning his attention to wayfaring Romany folk we may expect something interesting from him, and we are not disappointed. The composition is unusual, to say the least, and we have characteristic expressions of various members of a family, and a dog, which tell us many things about the gypsies. The colors are rich and satisfying, a feature of his work that was most enjoyed when the writer of this note visited the artist's studio.

Lacquered Islands

Caribbean waters are never just plain sea-colour—nor are they ever spread with one colour only. The silken sheen of those seas is always a gorgeously shot silk—a watered silk—striped and ringed and zigzagged with orange, grass-green, lemon-yellow, plum-purple. The colours of sea and sky do not wait for sunset there, or conform to the probabilities. And these endless, jewelled surfaces are studded with polished platinum islands fringed with jade palms.

I forget how many Bahamas there are—something like seven hundred, I believe. Every Bahama gazes out with delight upon its bright brothers, large and small, crowded exquisitely upon its horizon. It is a sort of Mutual Benefit Society of Islands—"I'll decorate your skyline if you'll decorate mine. . . ." Even a little button of an island can take its place in the brilliant little scheme, so long as it can lacquer its sands with silver and wave a grove of thin, shock-headed palms.

Every Bahama island is a potential treasure island. The pirates—who must have been men of excellent taste in islands—made the Bahama group their headquarters and are said to have sown a crop of treasure that has not yet all been reaped. I have myself crawled down rough sea-weedy steps into several pirates' caves—steps that dip down abruptly between one bright shrub and another into a hole on the edge of the low coral cliffs, and lead into wide caves that look out through natural cliff windows on to the gorgeous sea.

—STELLA BENSON, in "Worlds Within Worlds."

How the Cliff Was Clad

Between two cliffs lay a deep ravine, with a full stream rolling rapidly through it over boulders and rough ground. It was high and steep, and one side was bare, save at the foot, where clustered a thick, fresh wood, so close to the stream that the mist from the water lay upon the foliage in spring and autumn. The trees stood looking upwards and forwards, unable to move either way.

"What if we were to clothe the cliff?" said the Juniper one day to the foreign Oak that stood next him. The Oak looked down to find out who was speaking, and then looked up again without answering a word. The Stream worked so hard that it grew white; the North Wind rushed through the ravine, and shrieked in the fissures; and the bare cliff hung heavily over and felt cold.

"What if we were to clothe the Cliff?" said the Juniper to the Fir on the other side.

"Well, if anybody is to do it, I suppose we must," replied the Fir, stroking his beard; "What dost thou think?" he added, looking over to the Birch.

"By all means let's clothe it," answered the Birch, glancing timidly towards the Cliff, which hung over her so heavily that she felt as if she could scarcely breathe. And thus, although they were but three, they agreed to clothe the Cliff.

The Juniper went first. When they had gone a little way, they met the Heather. The Juniper seemed as though he meant to pass her by.

"Nay, let us take the Heather with us," said the Fir. So on went the Heather. Soon the Juniper began to slip.

"Lay hold on me," said the Heather. The Juniper did so, and where there was only a little crevice the Heather put in one finger, and when she had got in one finger the Juniper put in his whole hand. They crawled and climbed, the Fir heavily behind with the Birch.

"It is a work of charity," said the Birch.

Now the Cliff began to ponder what little things these could be that came clambering up it. And when it had thought over this a few hundred years, it sent down a little Brook to see about it. It was just spring flood, and the brook rushed on till she met the Heather.

"Dear, dear Heather, canst thou not let me pass? I am so little," said the Brook. The Heather, being busy, only raised herself a little, and worked on. The Brook slipped under her and ran onwards.

"Dear, dear Juniper, canst thou not let me pass? I am so little," said the Brook. The Juniper glanced sharply at her; but as the Heather had let her pass, he thought he might do as well. The Brook slipped under him, and ran on till she came where the Fir stood panting on a crag.

"Dear, dear Fir, canst thou not let me pass? I am so little," the Brook said, fondly kissing the Fir on his foot. The Fir felt bashful and let her pass. But the Birch made way before the Brook asked.

"He, he, he!" laughed the Brook, as she grew larger. "Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the Brook again, pushing Heather and Juniper, Fir and Birch, forwards and backwards, up and down, on the great crags. The Cliff sat for many hundred years after, pondering whether it did not smile a little that it was clear the Cliff did not wish to be clad. The Heather felt so vexed that she turned green again, and then she went on.

"Never mind, take courage," said the Heather. The Juniper sat up to look at the Heather, and at last he rose to his feet. He scratched his head a moment, and then he too went on again, and clutched so firmly that he thought the Cliff could not help feeling it.

"If thou wilt not take me, then I will take thee," he said. The Fir bent his toes a little to feel if they were whole, lifted one foot, which he found all right, then the other, which was all right too, and then both feet. He first examined the path he had come, then where he had been lying, and at last where he had to go. Then he strode onwards, just as though he had never fallen. The Birch had been splashed very badly, but now she got up and made herself tidy. And so they went rapidly on, upwards and sidewards in sunshine and rain.

"But what in the world is all this?" said the Cliff, when the summer sun shone. The dewdrops glittered, the birds sang, the wood-mouse squeaked, the hare bounded, and the weasel hid and screamed among the trees.

Then the day came when the Heather could peep over the Cliff's edge.

"Oh dear me!" she said, and over she went.

"What is it the Heather sees, dear?" asked the Juniper, and came forward till he, too, could peep over. "Dear me!" he cried, and over he went.

"What's the matter with Juniper today?" said the Fir, taking long strides in the hot sun. Soon he, too, by standing on tiptoe could peep over. Ah!"—every branch and prickle stood on end with astonishment. He strode onwards, and over he went.

"What is it they all see and not I?" asked the Birch, lifting up her skirt and tripping after. Ah!" said she, putting her head over, there is a whole forest, both of Fir and Heather, and Juniper and Birch, waiting for us on the plain," and her leaves trembled in the sunshine till the dewdrops fell.

"This comes of reaching forwards," said the Juniper. — BJÖRNSTJERN BJÖRNSON, in "The King of the Golden River and Other Wonder Stories."

In My Father's House

My Father dwells within my home, my heart.
His presence blesses every happy hour
If only I but trust; refuse to cower
At fear; and bravely, gladly do my part
To rise above the petty things that smart
And vex me, take away my strength, my power,
Or make me anxious lest the storms that lower
Shall do me harm. I whisper low, "Thou art."
He answers me: "And thou, a child divine.
Like as an earthly father, so do I
Protect and cherish those I own as mine.
To them, no slightest blessing I deny
When, to their Father's will, they can resign,
And hush in trustful song the anxious sigh."

MARY LOUISE STETSON.

Motoring Through Holland

As one-half of Holland is below sea level, windmills are set up like sentries to pump the water into ditches leading to sluice gates, thence to the sea which for ever seeks to send the water back again. There are tiny toy-like mills also, watchers in the wind, put into gear by wooden floats in the ditch. As the water rises it lifts the float and when the pressure of water threatens to engulf the adjacent lands, the windmill is automatically set working, and its frantic spinning sends the anxious people to their pumps.

Next to windmills the most entertaining feature of a Dutch landscape is a Dutch cow. In Holland cows sometimes wear straw hats or sun-bonnets, and it is diverting to see one cow approach another as if asking the old-familiar question, "Is my hat on straight, dear?" Also the motorist will occasionally see one cow being snubbed, if not actually cut, by the herd. She is obviously wearing one of last year's fashions.

We passed crowds of little children as we left the Hook. They were being marshalled in column of route by parents and teachers. Nobody could be so solemn as a Dutch child looks. . . .

We had not traveled a kilometer before we saw an old housewife with brush and bucket washing the trunk of the spreading family tree growing in her trim garden patch. Why? Possibly oude Jan leans his back against it, and she was thinking of his best coat, or it may be she just washed the tree as she washed the cobble stones—for the sheer joy of washing. We did not know. We only marvelled.

Holland of the musical comedy and the picture post-cards exists—but only in parts. The captivating Dutch costume can be seen, especially on Sundays and in Zeeland. Bobbed hair, baggy trousers, tight jackets that stop too soon, and wooden shoes are the correct wear for the men, and the girls remain faithful to a dozen or so petticoats, and a head-dress that resembles a gilded galleon in full sail. The head-dress of the Zeeland girl varies according to district and religion, but generally it consists of a wide, flared hood of white-starched linen, cunningly set off by large gold ornaments of square or corkscrew pattern fixed in the hair above the temples. . . .

But what a country to motor through! It is a dreamland filled with sleeping villages so much alike that one always seems to be in the same place. Restfulness, peace, content; these things are the charm of Holland, whose quiet beauty acts as a sedative. . . .

Eventide brings the message of the bells, for Holland is famous for its carillons. These bells are worked either by a wheel in the shape of a revolving cask, or by a skilled musician striking the notes on a keyboard. Motoring through quaint villages and mediæval towns, one hears over land and water, the sweet music of Dutch folk-songs, wafted from the belfries. The art of the bell-player or carillon canon in the Low Countries is an honorable profession directed by strict and ancient rules. . . .

But all Holland is not an embanked plain. Later we renewed acquaintance with the pine-clad hills around Arnhem, which extend by the rolling heath and woods of Oisterwijk, Laren, and a hundred other localities, where there are many bold prospects. We were charmed with the spreading forests of great trees, magnificent country seats and parklands with delightful vistas, which follow after the dyked Holland country has been left behind. — LIEUT.-COL. P. T. ETHERTON and A. DUNSCOMBE ALLEN, in "Through Europe and the Balkans."

Going to Italy

The coachman said, "Where are you going?"
"By train, to Italy."
The porter said, "Where are you going?"
"Going to Italy."
The cavernous station hummed and rang:
"Italy! Italy!"

Behold, there are no rules
and those who think so are fools.
For, rulefully, those of merit,
Saints, the great and the wise
alone, should inherit
great gifts from the skies.
Yet see, to any prodigal—like me—
may be given prodigiously.
Just I—as I stand—
have seen the high Sierras and the snows of Switzerland,
have climbed the hill in Halifax, mused in Mexico,
landed in Bergen, Bremen, Southampton and Saint Malo,
and though I have not gone to Spain I am sure to go;
for I have been to Boston, to Amsterdam, to Nimes,
and worshiped all one week in Arles the front of Saint Trophime—
and here is a panting engine waiting for me,
and people on a platform all singing like angels:—"*She, She is going to Italy!*"

GRACE FALLOW NORTON.

Our Resurrection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BECAUSE of the age-old tendency to interpret doctrinal points from a literal and material viewpoint, instead of from a spiritual basis, many earnest students gain little spiritual inspiration from their study of the Bible. The majority of people, for instance, believe that in order to participate in the resurrection, it is necessary to pass through the experience called death. Such a belief is refuted throughout Christ Jesus' ministry and that of his disciples and followers. In his epistle to the Ephesians, when admonishing them against the "works of darkness," Paul said, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." In the Master's parable regarding the return of the prodigal to his home, we are told that the father, after giving orders for preparations befitting the occasion, declared, "For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found."

Christian Science makes plain the true meaning of resurrection, and every student of this Science realizes that he is daily being resurrected from beliefs of the flesh, with all their attendant suffering. Paul said, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." One learns that the so-called carnal mind, which includes all materiality, is never the truth of being; and it is from this belief of materiality, or the carnal mind, that mankind must be aroused, awakened, resurrected, saved. This process is entirely mental and individual, and is made manifest in better health, happier lives, purer motives, and more Christlike deeds. Accepting the fact revealed through Christian Science, that, as Mrs. Eddy declares in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "Man is not material; he is spiritual," one begins to comprehend his true selfhood as God's idea, as God's child; and he sees that, as God's reflection, the real man can show forth only the qualities of God, good. Manifestly, then, since God is Life, man in God's likeness reflects life, not death; since God is Spirit, man reflects spiritual qualities. Material beliefs have no place in true consciousness. The moment this awakening to the truth of being touches human consciousness, that moment one's resurrection has begun; and it will go on continually as thought rises above material beliefs regarding man, and understands that man in God's likeness is the manifestation of divine Mind, not of matter.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook, writes (p. 292): "Truth will be to us 'the resurrection and the life' only as it destroys all error and the belief that Mind, the only immortality of man, can be fettered by the body, and Life be controlled by death. A sinful, sick, and dying mortal is not the likeness of God, the perfect and eternal." Humanity seems to be so deeply buried in materialism that its condition may appear to be almost hopeless, but Christian Science inspires hope and furnishes the necessary courage to press forward; and with every honest, earnest effort in the right direction more light, more spiritual understanding, and more dominion appear.

As one who is experiencing some hideous dream is grateful to be awakened and to find that what he has been dreaming is untrue, so the student of Christian Science is grateful to be spiritually awakened from the dream of materiality. Such a one entertains a reverent sense of gratitude for Mrs. Eddy, through whose life and labor of love he has found the truth of real being, and is daily proving that materialism, claiming that life exists in matter, is not true. He is finding that such an awakening does not rob him of anything good, nor does it leave him with nothing upon which to depend; rather does it open to him spiritual good, infinite in its scope, practical in its results, and endless in its unfolding. Entering into the true sense of existence as spiritual, the Christian Scientist finds that he is constantly exchanging material beliefs for spiritual ideas. Is it not this gradual resurrection which Christ Jesus came to show humanity? And is not this what has been rediscovered and given to the world through the teachings of Christian Science?

As the coming of the springtide symbolizes earth's awakening, so the coming of the light of Christian Science to human consciousness means to every willing heart and earnest seeker the dawning of spiritual resurrection. In the words of a loved hymn:

"With Love and Peace and Joy supreme,
We hail the new appearing;
From out the darkness and the dream,
The haven of rest is nearing.

"For God is all; and Christ the way—
Earth's meek and bold defender—
Has cleft the night, and lo! the day
Bursts forth in mighty splendor."

Unseen

Absorbed in whittling shavings wide and straight,
I lost, until too late,
A deer's uplifted antlers, and his eyes,—
Wells of surprise.

And when I wondered whether the canoe
Had leaked a drop or two,
An oriole flung showers of minted alms,
Missed by my palms.

Even in a wood the dusty commonplace
Disguises wonder's face,
And runs to hang on naked loveliness
Its murky dress.

Perhaps, instead of marking down this line,
I might enjoy the fine
Spray of a salmon whom adventure calls
To leap the falls.

—ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER, in "Hobnails in Eden."

Rouen Is Unique

With Rouen we must start our survey of Normandy, for Rouen is not only the ancient capital of the province, but it is the French town which contains the most marvellous collection of ogival architecture and the most exquisite examples of Rennaissance construction. It is a compact city, and its chief sights are to be found in a small square area round the cathedral. . . .

The plan is simple, and, in spite of the rich and varied spectacle that Rouen furnishes, a glimpse of it can be obtained in a few hours. Its steeples rise high into the air, but all of them are overtopped by the cathedral. One can contemplate this incredible group of buildings from the Cote Sainte-Catherine or from the height of Bonsecours. There at one's feet is the winding river, in a series of deep loops as it swells to the sea, with the masts of great ships by the transporter bridge, succeeded by older bridges which lead to the industrial suburbs, from which rise gigantic chimneys. There are the modern boulevards, clean and pleasant, and planted with trees. And there in the center is the old town, in which is concentrated this miraculous cluster of edifices, each of them a gem polished by the centuries.

Rouen is the Gothic queen of France. There are those who complain because it has grown into a town of one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and has taken on, in parts, an aspect of brightness and of animation. I do not so complain; Rouen remains unspoiled. Rouen preserves a civic pride, and, though it be true that certain monuments have disappeared, the best have been preserved, and for perfection and for elegance they are unexcelled. Piled by human hands, these stones, daringly disposed, have been soaked not only by the sun and the rain, but by the soul of Normandy. They are not . . . pieces of a museum. They are alive today for all their venerable age. They are stones which speak—or, rather, sing. They remind us of a time when men worked with faith and with devotion, and when the anonymous artisan was an artist.

Rouen is unique: if one has not seen Rouen one has missed one of the most significant sights that France has to offer. There are many quaint and narrow streets with wooden façades and shops which, lighted as they are by electricity, still seem to belong to the Middle Ages.—From "Normandy," by SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Little Cup

By BESS ROYER BATES

PART II

BETTY did not miss a lesson. Under the kindly supervision of her unknown friend she made rapid progress. He taught her to duck, the proper way to breathe, and above all, to keep her head. Soon she was swimming with ease. On the first morning that she succeeded in diving she fairly hugged herself with joy.

"Why, it's fun to dive. It's really fun. And I was afraid!" she exclaimed as she sat on the pier a moment to rest.

"Isn't it?" grinned her friend. "Try again."

"I don't have to try. I can."

"That's the spirit. But don't double up this time. Keep your feet straight out."

With a joyous hop she was on her feet and at it again.

The girls paid little attention to her now, for after her many failures she did not try to dive before them, but only paddled about, watching with eyes no longer envious. As her skill increased she began swimming up and down the river, gaining strength every day. Finally a day came when she took her place in the diving line and caused a mild sensation thereby.

"Look at Betty dive!"

"Good girl, Betty!"

"Do it again!"

They were as free with their praise as they had been with their derision. She had feared them and avoided them, at times that summer, but now she suddenly warmed to friendliness under their approval. Helen Davis, however, only eyed her critically and hinted something about secret lessons. As she ran toward the end of the pier, she bumped into Betty, almost knocking her into the water.

"Oh, I beg your pardon. I did not see you," she said loudly with exaggerated courtesy.

"I wonder why she dislikes me," thought Betty bewildered, not realizing that Helen could not bear to have the girls give the praise which she had been used to receive, to another. Once Betty would have gone home with hurt feelings and had a good cry, but now she stanchly kept her place in the line.

The River Dam

A short distance below the camp a bridge crossed the river, a large bridge supported by three piers, one in the middle and one near each bank. On the farther side of the bridge a dam held back the water giving the surface a gleaming smoothness which belied the treacherous undercurrents hidden below. Above the bridge and near the camp a tree trunk jutted out from the bank. No one ever swam or rowed beyond this tree.

One morning during the middle of August, Betty's friend did not appear for the morning lesson. She swam about wondering what had happened to him. That morning she had meant to ask him about special practice for the Little Cup Exhibition. All of the girls admitted that Helen would get it, so made little effort to beat her scores. But Betty, who had received more than one slight from Helen during the summer, secretly longed to win.

"I can't dive better than she," she thought as she sat on the end of the pier alone to plan her campaign. "And I can't make a higher dive, but I do believe I can swim faster. I must go in for the races. I only wish he were here to advise me. Why didn't I ask him sooner. I will the first thing in the morning."

But her friend was not there on the morrow nor on any other morning before the Exhibition. Faithfully she went down every day to meet him, only to swim about in lonesome dismay. She had never asked his name and did not know how to inquire about him. With his cheerful smile and kindly advice denied her, she lost some of her confidence and her enthusiasm for the exhibition.

For three days before the swimming meet it rained. The river became high and swift and it seemed unlikely that the exhibition would take place. But at last the longed-for sunshine arrived. Even Betty took new courage that morning, as she breathed in the fresh, clear air, and felt the warm sun on her head.

The Day of the Race

"I'm going to do my best. I'm not going to be afraid of Helen any more," she resolved and ran down to the pier to take her place.

There was a great deal of buzzing and consulting among the adults. The coach, who had come as judge, ran here and there talking with this one and that one. Everyone kept asking for Mr. Little, but it was soon learned that he would be late for he was returning from a trip that same day. Finally the coach came down to the waiting line of girls and announced that the races would have to be abandoned on account of the swiftness of the river. Betty's heart dropped for she would make only a poor showing at the stunts, but she kept her place, stanchly resolved to do her best. "But just wait until next year! Next year, we will see!" She looked about at the audience grouped behind the pier on rugs and in the boats moored near by.

More than once, she heard: "Look at Betty," or "Good for you, Betty!" and "Rah! Rah! Rah! for Betty!" It warmed her heart, although she knew that it only meant they were surprised at the improvement she had made during the summer.

When she came up, some distance out in the river, from the underwater race, the encouraging shouts from the shore had changed to cries of consternation. She turned over on her back to get her breath and listen. Something had happened! She heard cries of "Look! Look! The little boy in the boat! Get to him quickly. He is in the current."

Well down the stream, Betty saw a slim figure sitting up in a boat that was being carried away in the swiftest current. People on the shore were rushing here and there, trying to untie boats, to get a competent oarsman, and seemingly failing. Without thought of the consequences, Betty started after that lonely figure, swimming as she had never swum before. She noticed someone swimming near. It was Helen, bound to rescue the youngster. "We can race after all," thought Betty and tore through the water using every bit of strength and skill she had. Helen kept right with her. Neck and neck, they raced with flinging arms working with the precision of pistons.

Betty kept her eyes on the boat. It was nearing the tree trunk, but they were gaining, gaining ever so little. Soon they were gaining more rapidly. Someone had shouted from the shore telling the boy how to hold the oars so as to stop his rapid progress. And the brave little lad was doing it! Betty forgot Helen, forgot everything to get to him. Presently she heard a call from behind her. Helen cried:

"The tree! I'm going back. It's no use to go on!"

But Betty swam on.

The Rescue

Helen went back. The belated boats which had been following them turned back. On the shore all watched eagerly to see if the speck of green which was Betty's cap was still there nearing the boat. The man shouted: "To the bridge!" and jumped into cars to go tearing through the mud. Someone got out a tow rope to dangle from the bridge. Soon the railing was lined with faces. More ropes were dropped.

"Look at her come! Straight for the pier! Clever kid! Only thing to do! Here, move over. We've got to get these ropes down where she is going to hit. There! She's got to the boat! She's got to the boat!"

A shout that even penetrated Betty's ears went up when her hands caught the boat.

"She has him in the water. Say, she's a brave kid! She's going to make it." Then the crowd was still with breath held in suspense.

There was a narrow ledge just above the water line on the pier. When the water shoved them against the buttress, Betty pushed the boy up on this until she could grasp a rope. She tied the rope about his arms and saw him safely hoisted above. Then she clung to another rope and looked down at the brown rushing water swirling about her legs and said:

"I have conquered you, River. I faced you and now I am not afraid. That's better than winning all of the cups in the world." Then she too was hoisted up to safety.

* * *

Betty was bundled into a waiting car so rich that her first thought was care that her bathing suit would not harm the upholstery. She pulled a rug about her to protect it and then looked into the eyes of her lost friend, eyes that were now glossed over with happy tears. The boy she had rescued was on his lap calling him "Daddy," and the people about were calling him "Mr. Little." His arm was about her shoulders but he could not speak. She looked up at him and said: "I won. I wasn't afraid."

* * *

The Little Cup? Oh, yes, Betty got that. And Helen? She, too, proved her good sportsmanship for she was the first one to say that Betty deserved the Cup.

[The End]

Boys Show Skill as Home Designers

Chicago Board of Education

Above—Diminutive Houses Built by Boys in Calumet High School, Chicago, in an Architectural Contest. Below—Two of the Houses in This Prize-Winning Group of Six Models.

Miniature Model Houses

TO BUILD miniature model houses so nearly like full-grown residences that you would almost believe them lived in—and yet to have them so small that five or six could be placed on one long table—such a job stirred the imagination of boys in a city-wide competition and sent them hunting around for all kinds of tiny objects with which to represent boards, windows, shingles, fences and trees. They were anxious to enter one of the architectural contests which were busying 20,000 high school boys in Chicago.

Instead of each one building a complete house, the boys in the Calumet High School who won one of the first prizes worked together to make a group of six residences. They were given certain dimensions, the size of the lot on which the house was to be placed, and a few rules to be followed. Then the work and fun began.

What measuring and figuring it took to have all parts in the right proportion! Each shingle, for instance, must be as much smaller than the house as real shingles are smaller than a real house. Each house, too, was to be different from all the others in style.

The roofs were quite an important item, for the boys wanted a variety of slate roofs, tile roofs and thatched roofs. Of course, they couldn't put heavy red tile on a pasteboard house, but brown corrugated paper, the kind that is used for packing, would answer the purpose nicely. The old corrugated paper was cut in strips to represent the layers of tiles. Each strip was placed overlapping the other. Then when the whole was painted red, it appeared just as substantial as tile. Especially fine did it look topping the white stucco house which is shown in the illustration.

A Thatched-Roof House

The thatched roof on the English type house was made of rustic, brownish colored crepe paper with the fine lines running horizontally and curved under the eaves and edges. The paper made a nice smooth job and still had the thatched look of an English cottage. But how were they to make the new style slate roof of many colors? Little pieces of cardboard were cut the proper size and brushed over with water-color paint in green, blue and lavender. Fitted together in layers with occasionally a red or orange one mixed in they gave exactly the right effect.

The windows in some houses were only drawn and painted on the side of the house, but with such skill in lights and shadows that from a distance they looked truly set in. In other houses isinglass was used. Flower boxes below these tiny windows were just a little piece of brown wood pasted on and overhung with wee flowers.

Growing vines creeping up over the windows and walls to make the homes look as though someone were really living there was the easiest task of all. One boy daubed a little paste on the outside walls where he wanted the vines to grow and then threw against it some sawdust dyed green. Wherever the sawdust touched the paste it stuck and gave the effect of clinging vines. These show up very well on the little white house.

When it came to landscaping the yards and gardens, arranging the trees and shrubs, the little places began to take on a finished appearance. Again the proportions must be exact. How high should the hedge be for such a tiny house? How big should the evergreen trees be? Their measuring rods, rulers and knowledge of arithmetic answered these questions. For the old-fashioned picket fence, shortened toothpicks were painted white and placed exactly the same distance apart. Tiny fragments of an old sponge were dyed green and arranged in clusters to represent shrubbery.

For nice smooth lawns the young builders sprinkled green sawdust. The flagpole in the corner of one yard was just a white stick smoothed to the proper size and topped with a little piece of paper colored to indicate the Stars and Stripes. Narrow gravel walks were strips of rough sandpaper made irregular by a little sawdust grass creeping over the edges.

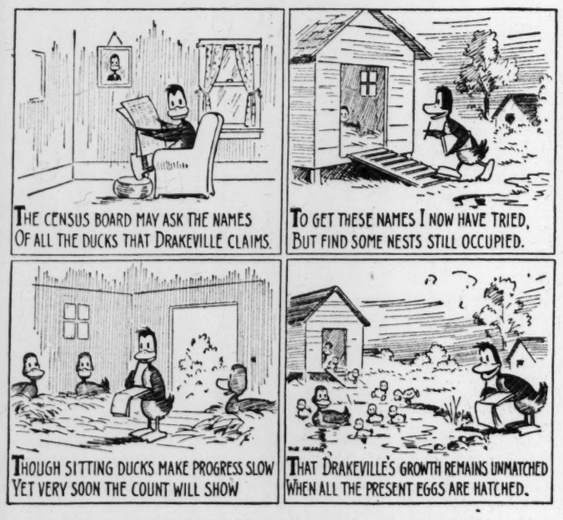
The rock garden in one back yard was built around a wee piece of isinglass for the pond of water. A curved rustic bridge was executed in tiny brown toothpicks placed close together.

Landscaping the Gardens

When the six little residences were placed in a row on the table they made such a good showing that it is no wonder they took the prize. Other prizes were given at the same time to other boys who were working on other kinds of problems. Some were making bungalows. Some were just drawing doors, while others who had been studying drawing and architecture for several years in high school drew plans for six-room residences. In this last group, Emil Lattyak of Tilden Technical High School won the first prize. He was pleased, too, when an interested visitor came to him and said, "Your house is just the kind I want. Everything is so well arranged and there is no lost space. I should like to build my house after your plans."

Who will say that these boys will not some day be intelligent designers of their own homes or perhaps successful architects planning homes for many happy people?

The Adventures of Waddles


THE CENSUS BOARD MAY ASK THE NAMES OF ALL THE DUCKS THAT DRAKEVILLE CLAIMS.
TO GET THESE NAMES I NOW HAVE TRIED, BUT FIND SOME NESTS STILL OCCUPIED.
THOUGH SITTING DUCKS MAKE PROGRESS SLOW YET VERY SOON THE COUNT WILL SHOW
THAT DRAKEVILLE'S GROWTH REMAINS UNMATCHED WHEN ALL THE PRESENT EGGS ARE HATCHED.

The Adventures of Happy Hippo

A True Story

HAPPY HIPPO had enjoyed a quiet life with his family at their home in the Tugela River until a few months ago, when he was seized with the spirit of adventure and a desire to see the world. So without saying good-by to his family he slipped away one night and wandered on and on and on through the bush southward, until he arrived in the district of Stanger, many miles away from his home.

Here he saw a train for the first time in his life, and he was so frightened at this big, puffing iron horse that he ran and ran until he came to a field of sugar cane, where he tried to hide himself. Some natives who saw Happy hiding in the field were frightened at first, but the Hippo had no intention of hurting anybody. All he wanted to do was to hide, and he began to wish he had never left his peaceful home in the Tugela.

People came from all parts of the country to see the wandering Hippo, but he was very far from happy when he saw so many humans watching him with so much curiosity. He felt better, however, when night came and he had eaten a nice supper of sugar cane. In fact, he developed such a sweet tooth that he remained in the district for several weeks, enjoying himself immensely.

Happy was a modest hippo, however, and did not care for all the publicity he was receiving. His movements were watched and reported daily, and enterprising photographers sold his photos at fancy prices. So he wandered down to the Umgeni River where he lived a life of retirement for some months, eventually making his way to the coast.

Then one night when the urge for further adventure came upon him, he wandered through the main street of Durban, but city life had no attraction for him, so off he went through the hills to Sarnia. Here he found an ideal home in some abandoned waterworks where he disported himself to his heart's content.

His next excursion led him into a banana field where he had a succulent meal, and, although he trod as lightly as he was able, those telltale giant footprints gave him away, and next morning he was in the papers again. His strong dislike for publicity drove him back to his peaceful home in the Umgeni, until his love of adventure forced him to emerge once more, and he paid a surprise visit to a cabbage patch, five miles from the City Hall.

A farmer's donkey heard him among the cabbages and hee-hawed a warning. Out came the Zulus with a lantern to look for the intruder, and when they saw Happy Hippo with his big mouth open (he was only yawning), they dropped the lantern and shinnied up the nearest tree. Happy retired as gently as possible, and when all was quiet he came back to finish his meal of cabbages. This time the farmer himself came out to investigate, and when Happy saw him he turned away, and as he was ambling off to the river he heard the kindly farmer say to the Zulus, "The Hippo is quite welcome to a meal of cabbages, but I do wish he would not disturb the animals."

Books for the Amateur Sportsman

"The Book of Games and Sports," written by Walter C. Camp, is the finest kind of vacation companion. It includes interesting information about baseball, basketball, boating, camping, croquet, golf, field hockey, lawn bowls, quoits, swimming and tennis. Other books by this same author are "Training for Sports" and "Athletes All, Organization and Play."

In **"Boys' Book of Camp Life,"** by Eton Jessup, the author, an experienced camper, tells clearly and readably about tents and sleeping, various kinds of camp equipment, back-packing, finding one's way, and other things necessary for successful camping. The book includes many drawings and diagrams by Charles E. Cartwright.

"Katahdin Camps," by Charles Asbury Stephens, is an interesting account of camp life and incidentally contains a great deal of valuable information about woodcraft and animal life in the woods. The author promised to take four boys with him on a camping expedition to the woods of Maine. Before they finally got away, the camping party had swelled in number to 17 boys and a number of guides. The company departed into the wilderness for an exciting and happy six weeks.

Wheeler McMillen has written a good summer companion book called **"The Young Collector."** Simple instruction is given for the collecting of objects which will interest young people. In the contents are: How to find Indian relics; How to become a stamp collector; Coin collecting; Collecting geological specimens; Collecting with a camera; Scrapbooks; Invent your own collecting hobby, and other interesting chapters.

"The Diving and Swimming Book," by George Hebden Corsan, is well illustrated. There are 155 pictures in this book and they are clear and helpful. Those who are learning to dive or swim, or are interested in improving methods, will enjoy reading this book, and will find it helpful. Another good book on the subject is **"Swimming and Watermanship"** by L. de B. Handley. There are many descriptive illustrations in this book.

"The Boys' Book of Canoeing," by Eton Jessup, consists of diagrams, drawings, and photographs which make very clear the instructions of the text. **"Practical Sailing and Motorboating,"** by Edwin William Kendrick, gives much useful knowledge about the care and upkeep of boats, the handling of boats, nautical astronomy, cruising and cooking.

"Track and Field," by Thomas Edward Jones, is a fine manual for young athletes. The book describes the technique of various track athletics and gives advice as to training and practice.

Any outdoor boy will enjoy Grantland Rice's **"The Boys' Book of Sports."** Famous players in all the outdoor sports tell the boys how they won their honors. The book is well illustrated with photographs of men in action. The book will prove a treasure to any lover of outdoor sports.

"Tennis," by Helen Wills, is a modest, matter-of-fact talk about tennis. Miss Wills, American, French and British tennis champion, describes strokes and plays, and illustrates her descriptions with sketches of herself and fellow champions in action. The drawings, made by Miss Wills herself, clearly show why her strokes won success. The book has proved popular, and will be of great value to all tennis players, especially beginners.

"Archery," by Robert Potter Elmer, has much information on how to shoot, with directions for making bows and arrows. Mr. Elmer, who was the former champion archer of the United States, has given in this book a complete history of archery from the earliest times, and a valuable manual for beginners. There is a chapter on the language of archery, and a complete glossary of terms.

In **"How to Hunt by the Camera,"** the author, William Nesbit, shows he has been completely converted from gun to camera shooting of animals. His unique pictures disclose this fact. There are chapters on cameras and equipment, high-speed flashlight apparatus, and various phases of outdoor photography. The book is well illustrated.

"Photographic Art Secrets," by Wallace Nutting, is another interesting book for the amateur photographer. Wallace Nutting's artistic work with the camera is well known. In this book, he tells the amateur how artistic effects can be secured outdoors, and illustrates his discussions with charming photographic studies.

Nature Library

1. What insects are the most skillful aviators?
2. Why do quail sleep on the ground in a circle, all facing out?
3. What great service does the earth worm render?
4. When do Chinook salmon begin their journey up the Columbia River to spawn?
5. Does the polar bear travel far inland?
6. What bird is spring's first fly catcher?
7. Which is the wisest of mountain-top animals?
8. Does the purple grackle sing?

ANSWERS

1. Monarch butterflies. They travel for thousands of miles in the air.
2. So that they all may scatter disconcertingly in every direction, in case an intruder approaches.
3. It mellows the soil and makes it more productive.
4. In February or March.
5. Usually not more than a day's journey.
6. Phœbe.
7. White mountain goat.
8. No.

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The Mail Bag

Perth, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been very interested in it for some time. I think it is a very jolly way of making friends and learning all about young people in other countries. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much and among my favorite articles are the Sundial, From the World's Great Capitals, and of course, Snubs and Waddles.

Western Australia's centenary will be celebrated this year and so I will tell you something of the building of our first Government House. Before the administrative center had been chosen, most of the colonists were camped on Garden Island, which is about 12 miles out of Freemantle, and during their stay on the island, they endured great privations.

In 1829 the Public Works Department—as it may be fancifully called—undertook the building of the first Government House, which was to be the temporary residence of Governor Stirling. At that time only 10 workmen, two boys and fatigue parties from H. M. S. Challenger were employed on its building and in the erection of log huts which were to be the abode of the other officers during the winter months, and so the little village was established. Unfortunately nothing today remains of the buildings, for in 1834 a party of soldiers wantonly set fire to them and they were all destroyed.

I am 14 years old and am very interested in reading, photography and sports. I should love to correspond with girls in any part of the world. Sheila M.

[Thank you for the spray of wattle blossoms, Sheila. It stood the long journey beautifully.—Ed.]

Tapah, Federated Malay States

Dear Editor:

Once before I wrote to the Mail Bag and you kindly printed my letter in the Monitor. This time, I want to tell about an interesting event of last May.

A total eclipse of the sun was visible in the north of Malaya on May 9. In Tapah, we had 97 per cent of the sun covered. Midday, instead of being hot, was quite dark and cool just like the dawn. We could hardly see to eat our lunch. There was no wind—all was still. We watched the sun for an hour with smoked glasses. The fowls and other animals all wanted to go to sleep. There was a strange feeling around—the morning glory flowers all began to open. The Malays got very frightened and shut themselves up, the Hindus would not eat or go about, and the Chinese fired crackers all the time.

To Alor Star came expeditions from England (Greenwich and Cambridge), from Germany and from the United States (Harvard University). The King and Queen of Siam were there also. Many good photos of the eclipse were taken by the members of these expeditions. Billy S.

[Thank you, Billy, for the newspaper cutting.—Ed.]

Munich, Germany

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor, and especially enjoy the Young Folks' and Children's pages because they are easy for me to read. I am 19 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for seven years. I should like to correspond with girls of my age or older. I am studying the English language and should be glad to increase my knowledge of it. I am fond of outdoor sports and music and play the piano. I hope to hear from foreign countries and will be glad to write about my country to my correspondents. Else L.

Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag has always been wonderful, but it sounds so lovely to call it "An Adventure in Friendship." Why, it seems just like a little lyric! I have written several times before, and my "friendship adventures" have been so interesting that I wish to try again. I am 14 and in the second year of high school, and I shall be glad to hear from girls all over the world. Since I am studying French, it would be especially pleasant if I should find a letter from France when my letters come pouring in!

Baltimore is a city with a particularly interesting history. It was on a ship in her harbor that Francis Scott Key wrote the Nation's song, the "Star-Spangled Banner" during the attack on Fort McHenry in 1814.

One of the most beautiful spots in Baltimore is Mt. Vernon Place, where Washington's Monument stands. A fishpond, filmy bushes and swaying trees form a very beautiful background for the simple, graceful, white marble shaft that honors the first President of the United States.

Over a hundred years ago the citizens of Baltimore decided that they wanted to erect a monument to George Washington. They planned to build it in the Court House Square, but when they saw the design they changed their minds, for they thought that such a tall monument would surely fall over sooner or later, so they decided that the middle of the city was not a good place for it. John Edgar Howard kindly came to the rescue by offering a piece of ground on his country estate, on which the marble shaft might be erected. Then if it should fall, no one would be in the way! The monument was built, but, contrary to the expectations of the Baltimoreans of 1820, it is still standing and is likely to stand for many more years. Meanwhile the city has grown up around the monument, so that it stands in the center of the city, after all!

I love books and I am particularly interested in writing. I am on the literary staff of our school magazine, "The Eastern Echo," and I enjoy the work very much. The "Echo" is published four times a year, and at present we are preparing the June issue, which will be our tenth anniversary number. I think the most interesting questions in editing the magazine are: "What shall we have in the next issue?" and, "How shall we arrange our material?" The attractive arrangement of pages is a great art and adds to the quality of the magazine.

I shall be glad to exchange postcard views of Baltimore for those of other places. I want to give my best wishes to all those who are "adventuring in friendship," and I'm so grateful to the Monitor and the Editor for making these adventures possible.

Harriet V.

[We are sorry that space would not permit publishing the interesting account of your school magazine, Harriet.—Ed.]

Everett, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor every day and enjoy it very much. I especially enjoy the Mail Bag and am using it as an opportunity to become better acquainted with England. I am a sophomore in the Everett High School and use the Monitor in my school work. Our librarian told me that she would not be able to get along without the Monitor for her bulletin board.

The other day, when reading, I came across an article about Stanley High, and the author mentioned the fact that a few years ago The Christian Science Monitor sent Mr. High to Europe to study the conditions among young people. He also told of the good which this trip did. So it seems that everywhere someone has a good word for our paper.

Virginia T.

The following would like to receive letters:

Lucille S. (12), Kirkwood, Mo.—Attending Principia. Interested in stamps.
Jean C. (12), Kansas City, Mo.—Studying violin.
Cora G. (12), Bellwood, Ill.—Especially from girls in Scotland and California.
Flora B. (12), Prineville, Ore.—Especially from Camp Fire Girls.
Lillian S. (14), Tyrone, Pa.—Especially from Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.
Joyce D. (14), Buxton, England.—From France, Czechoslovakia, Japan or China.
Alice B. (15), Lakewood, O.—Especially from foreign countries.
Gladys L. (15), Portland, Ore.—From England, Scotland and Germany.
Priscilla G. (15), Winthrop, Mass.—From Wyoming or South America.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Fourth of July Puzzle published July 3:
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AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY TO HAVE HISTORIC SHOW

From B. C. 300 to Present-Day Aviation Evolution to Be Traced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Aeronautical Society will be represented at the International Aero Show, which will be held at Olympia from July 16-27, by a remarkable historical exhibit showing the gradual evolution of the idea and practice of flight in Great Britain from the earliest down to recent times.

The exhibit, which will be located in the New Gallery alongside that of the Air Ministry, is divided broadly into the following sections.

1. Early ideas of flight. B. C. 300 to A. D. 1780. Opening with the attempt at winged flight made by Bladud, a mythical king of Great Britain, this section covers flight as a mechanical proposition as it first appears in the writings of Roger Bacon (about 1250), and in the imaginative writings of Johnson, Paltock and others.

2. The invention of the balloon, 1783. The expedition of the hydrogen balloon is shown by books and contemporary engravings and posters, of the ascents of Lunardi, Zambeccari, Blanchard and later by numerous British aeronauts.

3. James Sadler (1751-1828). The first British aeronaut. James Sadler made his first ascent from Oxford in a hot-air balloon on Oct. 4, 1784, and afterward many notable flights were made by him in hydrogen balloons. Certain of the exhibits in this section have been lent by Harold Sadler, a great-grandson of the first Englishman to travel through the air. An original compass used by Sadler and a part of the car of one of his balloons will be shown.

4. Sir George Cayley (1773-1855). The father of aeronautical science. It is only in recent years that the high importance of the Aeronautical Work of Sir George Cayley, between 1796 and 1850 has been adequately appreciated. In 1809 Cayley asserted that the problem of mechanical flight would be solved by the application of power to an inclined plane in the fixed wings of the aeroplane. In 1843 he suggested the biplane, and foresaw the need for diagonal bracing, for elevators and rudder. Cayley was the first to experiment with man-lifting gliding machines.

(5) Charles Green (1785-1870) Famous Victorian Balloonist.

Charles Gereen merits distinction as a balloonist owing to his invention of the use of coal gas. He made over 500 ascents, his most notable being his voyage from Vauxhall to Wellburg in Germany in 1837, the first long-distance over-seas flight in a balloon.

(6) W. S. Henson and John Stringfellow. (1840-1868).

Henson was the first in this or any other country to produce a design for a power driven monoplane, the famous steam carriage, "The Ariel," in 1843. Henson was assisted by John Stringfellow of Chard, the first Englishman to design and construct (1848) a model monoplane which flew under its own power.

In 1866 the Royal Aeronautical Society was founded which may be said to mark the real beginning of aeronautical knowledge in Great Britain.

Other sections deal with the development of the airship; the work of Harry Pilcher and Lawrence Hargrave, who experimented with man-carrying gliders, kites, and model flying machines; the pioneers of flying between the years 1908-1914; the development of the parachute, which dates back to 1837; inventions and foreign historical exhibits.

Washington

Radio is in its summer doldrums, in so far as official Washington is concerned. The Federal Radio Commission is not sitting, and probably will not until about Aug. 1. Only two members, Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman and Judge Eugene O. Sykes, are in the city. Judge Ira E. Robinson is vacationing at his home in West Virginia. Commissioner W. D. L. Starbuck is in New York. Commissioner H. A. Lafount is holding radiocasters' hearings on the west coast.

Aviation Radio Speeches

The Hoover radio speech is part of a series arranged by the National Broadcasting Company in co-operation with the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont spoke on the first of the Tuesday night programs, and Assistant Postmaster-General W. Irving Glover, in charge of the air mail, was scheduled to speak on the second, July 9. Others in the series include Capt. Frank Hawks, non-stop transcontinental record holder; Wesley Smith, crack air mail pilot; E. Hamilton Lee, senior pilot of the transcontinental air mail; Lieut. Apollo Soucek, altitude record holder; Erik Smith, round-the-world flier, and the three government secretaries for aeronautics.

Judge Robinson Continues

It is practically decided that Judge Robinson will remain as chairman of the commission until its administrative life expires Dec. 31, 1929, and authority is taken over by the Department of Commerce. Unless Congress intervenes with a new enactment, the commission will become an appeal board over departmental decisions.

Those Press Waves

One of the larger questions before the commission, the matter of the press wavelength grants, has resolved itself into a virtual demand by the commission that the press interests ally and form one large public service corporation to handle press traffic for all the American press on an equal basis. Meanwhile, the 20 domestic and 20 transoceanic short waves are withheld. It is hoped now that the members of the American committee, original applicants for the waves, will compose their difference and agree to the "one big company" idea.

Hoover Camp Radio

President Hoover's summer fishing camp in Virginia has a 20-watt code transmitter, manned by the marine guard, for use in emergencies. Ordinary traffic with Washington is handled by telephone, but because the lines may be subject to interruptions, the Navy Department has ordered the stand-by radio equipment. Perhaps the President will find occasion to communicate via the short waves with his son, Herbert Jr., who has a license to operate a portable short wave set, which he carries with him on his travels.

The President's Son

Herbert Hoover Jr. is the assistant to the president and chief radio engineer of Western Air Express, large air mail and passenger operators of the West. He is a former radio amateur, and has around him a group of radio men recruited from amateur and service ranks for the aircraft radio system that he is installing. He will speak over the radio on August 20 on "Radio: Magic Guide for Airplanes."

Amateurs Aid Army

In order to provide a nation-wide system of communication in the event of an emergency, during which the land lines may be down, the army signal corps under Maj.-Gen. George S. Gibbs, chief signal officer, has reorganized the Army Amateur Radio Network. The amateurs are called upon in times of flood, fire, tornado or earthquake and have already proved their worth in the Mississippi, Vermont and Florida disasters. They are available upon call to the corps military commanders, the Red Cross and other relief agencies.

After the Storm

The Bureau of Standards, conducting tests in measuring long-wave radio signals, reports that signal intensity is much greater after severe magnetic storms. In the case of long-distance reception from European stations, there is a general tendency for the signal intensity to be below normal for several days before the maximum of the magnetic disturbance. The bureau has also prepared a report giving some of the principal causes of short-period radio fading as determined by an extended series of observations of signals from various stations.

Two 60-Kilowatts for Czechoslovakia

Two stations of 60 kilowatts power each or one of 120-kilowatt capacity are proposed by the Czechoslovakian Government. The stations or station would be located near Prague. About $500,000 would be spent on the project. The Czechoslovakian postal and telegraph administration is also planning a short-wave station at Podebrady, in Bohemia. The number of radio listeners, Consul-General Arthur C. Frost at Prague reports, is increasingly rapidly, the total number of sets in use at the end of last year being 250,000.

Finland Audience Doubles

Finland in the last year has about doubled her radio audience, the General Broadcasting Company of that country reports. There were 36,903 licensed owners of radio sets at the beginning of 1929. The latest count shows 73,836.

Night Wind Vane for Airports Here

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oakland, Calif.

A device which not only guides fliers approaching an airport at night to the center of the landing field, but which "flashes" them the prevailing wind direction, is the invention of R. C. Jackson, an Oakland electrical engineer.

In the exact center of the airport the inventor plans a series of glass-covered trenches which automatically light to show the wind direction on the field. The illuminated trenches, eight in number and laid out similar to the spokes of a wheel, are flush with the surface of the field and are faced with heavy plate glass.

The trenches are wired separately to a rotary switch driven by a wind vane remotely located on the landing field. The rotating vane switches current and light into the trench which lies toward the wind. A white-and-red glass combination on the trench provides for easy reading from the air.

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FLYING THE "NIGHT AIR MAIL"

Here is one of the three giant tri-motored Boeing planes that carry the air mail and passengers "among the stars" in a ride that is perhaps the most thrilling offered for travelers of the airways. These biplanes carry the mail on the first legs of the transcontinental journey from San Francisco to New York. They are among the largest in use in this country today.

Starting at 8 p. m. from San Francisco, they fly the mail and passengers to Salt Lake City, nearly 700 miles away as the crow flies, via Sacramento, Reno and Elko, Nev., arriving at Salt Lake City at 2:30 a. m. There, single-motored ships pick up the mail cargo—and if room is left, also take a few passengers—for a 14-hour hop to Chicago. Boeing is building several more of the ships, of even larger proportions, to provide a regular passenger service all the way.

The night ride is the first in this country that was opened to passenger service. The planes have to fly from sea level up to 12,000 feet, and encounter ground temperatures ranging from 35 degrees below to 135 degrees above Fahrenheit in their journey.

One of the big biplanes has been radio-equipped, enabling the pilot to talk 200 miles when flying up to 12,000 feet. In this photograph, the ground station, the first of the network being constructed by Boeing, is shown atop the hangar. The Boeing system plans to have all its ship radio-equipped before the end of the year, so that the pilots will be in communication with the ground all the way from San Francisco to Chicago.

M. C.

Aviation Seen Expanding at Too Great Pace

Warning cities against the folly of unwisely stimulating development of the aircraft industry, Frederick B. Rentschler, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, answers the question "Is Aviation Over Expanded?" in the current issue of the Magazine of Business.

"Organization of companies to engage in the manufacture of aircraft and engines is today proceeding at a rate to cause concern among the more conservative elements in the industry," Mr. Rentschler says. "Due to the popularity of aviation, large sums of money have become available for the financing of such companies. It is doubtful whether all of these enterprises can command the experience and engineering knowledge necessary for sound development. Ultimately, of course, the failure of many of them to 'make the grade' would react in a harmful way on the industry itself and tend to lessen the flow of available capital at a time when it is most needed."

"Influenced by the competition of other cities eager to become established as centers of aviation, many municipalities have tendered grants of land and funds to new aircraft manufacturers to attract them to their neighborhood," Mr. Rentschler continues.

"Consequently, as a result of local pride and enthusiasm, many new aircraft companies have been formed and many are in the process of organization. The immediate availability of large sums of money has been an encouragement for both sound and unsound engagement in aircraft manufacture as well as in the establishment of air transport lines. The birthrate of new aircraft manufacturing companies far exceeds that of the automobile companies in their early days of development.

"At the present time, there are on record some 230 incorporated aviation concerns in this country. The stocks of 60 of these companies alone exceed $830,150,000. There is a question as to whether all of these ventures with this artificial stimulation can endure. For while he is eager to invest today, the æronautical securities investor will be looking for returns on his investment tomorrow."

Mr. Rentschler says that the primary premium must be placed upon engineering ability and experience—not capital and facilities.

"It is unreasonable to believe that the several hundred new engine and plane manufacturers can all have sound engineering and manufacturing organizations," Mr. Rentschler says. "Business should know, then, that the aviation industry needs a growth along sound economic lines that will insure an increase in the volume of sales equal to the rate of production. Chief emphasis in the immediate future must be placed on experience rather than capital."

New York Aircraft Shows Announced

Dealers to Co-operate in Aeronautical Chamber's Exhibit Next May

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America will hold an aircraft exhibit at Madison Square Garden, May 3 to 10, 1930, Charles L. Lawrence, president, has announced.

Preparations have been started by distributors and dealers to give New York "the biggest and most representative aircraft show ever held in the city," Mr. Lawrence said.

Complete co-operation of the aircraft industry represented in the chamber has been assured.

The aviators' post of the American Legion, following the success of its aircraft exhibit at Grand Central Palace last February, announced that it would prepare for "a bigger and better show" at the same time next year.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, MASS.

Safe solo flying. Junior groups 14-17, Senior groups 17-70. Wind soaring for qualified pilots. Exclusive United States representatives of the German Rhoen-Rossitten schools. Rate includes food, lodging, flying, and unusual summer camp features. President, Major General John F. O'Ryan; General Manager, Major Vergne Chappelle.

AMERICAN MOTORLESS AVIATION CORPORATION

For leaflet write Room 103, Bellevue Hotel, Boston, Massachusets

Have You a Flying Office?

Office airplanes, three a month, are to be produced by the Mahoney-Ryan aircraft Corporation of this city, it is announced. These ships are equipped with dictaphone, office desk, filing equipment, and other fittings of the home office. By a special insulation the noise of the propelled and motor is excluded from the office cabin. Dictaphone records will be attached to small parachutes and dropped for mailing.

$290,000 Check for Aviation Given by Guggenheim Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Brief and succinct, after the manner of checks, it read only "Payable to the University of Washington, $290,000. (Signed), Harry Guggenheim," but it represented the wherewithal to pay for the construction of the new building to house the College of Aeronautics of the University of Washington.

Many a small boy in the Northwest, now constructing his toy planes, will receive his B. S. degree in aeronautical engineering from the college made possible by this check from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc. The building is expected to be completed early in 1930.

The Government is establishing a ground school on the campus, to be ready this fall, and the campus itself with its 582 acres is an asset. Proximity to the Boeing Airplane Plant and access to the Seattle Municipal Airport are all conducive to the success of this school.

MEXICO IMPROVING VALBUENA AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Work has started upon extensive improvements to the Central Civil Airport at Valbuena Flying Field here. The port has been drained, and petrolization of the landing and take-off places is rapidly proceeding. These places, it is announced by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, will be in first-class condition within a month.

Store Hours 9 to 5

Closed Saturdays during July and August

By special and regularly scheduled arrangement with the Curtis Flying Service, now operating passenger airplanes between Hyannis and Boston, we are sending the new Fashions to our Hyannis Shop as soon as they arrive at our Boston Store ◆◆ the same fair prices prevail in our Hyannis Shop, of course, as in our Boston Store.

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MAIN TREND OF STOCKS IS TO HIGHER LEVEL

Although Some Weak Spots Appear Sentiment Still Bullish

NEW YORK (AP)—Persistent selling for both accounts again depressed a wide range of issues in today's stock market, but operations for the advance, entering in the utilities, carried the general list irregularly higher.

Failure of the call loan rate to go below 5 per cent, and uncertainty as to what may be expected from the weekly brokerage loan statement due to appear after the close of the market, caused some uneasiness, and induced profit taking and lightening of commitments.

The undertone of the money market, however, was easy, and Wall Street still believed that lower money rates may be expected in the near future. Further paying off of New York banks' indebtedness to the Federal Reserve, however, tended to nullify for the present the influence of an influx of funds from the interior. Announcement that the Treasury will retire $75,000,000 in 3½ per cent notes was regarded as promising some improvement, unless the Federal Reserve acts to offset the influence on the money market.

Call loans broke a brokerage loan total that was only $23,000,000 from the record total of March 29. Wall Street was prepared to see another new high record, but the highly irregular market of the last week made predictions difficult as to what change may be expected in the total.

The day's business news was meager and not of a nature to influence the market. A few earnings reports for the first half trickled in, however, in general justifying the optimistic estimates. Underwood-Elliott-Fisher earned $4.57 a share in the first half, contrasted with $2.92 in the like period of last year.

Close Is Irregular

Brooklyn Union Gas and Consolidated Gas were again strong in response to merger rumors, rising 14 and 15 points, respectively, to new high prices. American Power & Light also established a new peak and such issues as American Water Works, Columbia Gas and Detroit Edison mounted 4 points or so.

Midland Steel Products preferred jumped more than 12 points in response to recapitalization reports.

Case Threshing sold up 8 points, and Auburn Auto mounted 9, only to react later. Eastman Kodak was again a strong feature, soaring 7 points to a new high record. American Can and American Rolling Mills also achieved new peaks.

Several recent favorites encountered heavy realizing, Snider Packing preferred dropping 8 points, and Nordlock & Western and Atlantic Refining about 4 each. General Electric and Radio were again under pressure, losing 2 or 3 points. Du Pont, Westinghouse Electric, Bendix Aviation, Columbia Graphophone and Commercial Solvents were among issues losing a couple of points or more.

Demand for utility stocks continued during the last hour, but late quotations registered the lowest figures of the day for some of the oils and motors. Atlantic Refining losing 5 points. Chesapeake & Ohio was up 7 to a new high at 233, with Midland Steel Products preferred up 16 to 294, while gains of from 3 to 5 points were made by United Corporation, United Gas Improvement, Public Service of New Jersey, Philadelphia Company and American Power & Light.

The closing was irregular, total sales approximating 4,100,000 shares.

Bond Prices Mixed

Interest in the bond market lagged in today's early trading, and prices were mixed as the turnover fell considerably below yesterday's. The only convertible to show more than moderate activity was the American Telephone 4½s, which climbed to a record price of 162½ for an overnight gain of nearly 3 points as the shares again moved forward.

United States Government issues continued to give a good account of themselves, although inquiry was limited to the Fourth Liberty 4¼s and Treasury 4¼s. Attention was called in the over-the-counter market to the 3½ per cent Treasury notes in view of the Treasury's offer to purchase these securities at 98 to the extent of $75,000,000, through July 16. The notes have been selling about half a point below this price.

Mortgages and debentures of domestic corporations were hesitant. Good fractional gains appeared in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Goodyear Tire & Rubber 5s, Chicago Great Western 4s and St. Paul adjustment 5s, but the advances were made on the usual small purchases.

International Telephone 4½s and American International 5½s, two of the popular convertibles, sold higher on transactions involving small blocks. Atchison 4½s dropped fractionally.

French Republic 7s led the foreign trading, touching the new high of 109¾, but the rest of this group was featureless.

TREASURY OFFERS TO BUY $75,000,000 NOTES MATURING IN 1932

WASHINGTON—Purchase of $75,000,000 3½ per cent Treasury notes 1930-32 at 98 and accrued interest, for the Treasury sinking fund, by the Federal Reserve System is authorized by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Mills. The offer will remain open until the close of business July 16 or may terminate earlier if the full amount is received.

The transaction will release this amount of credit into the money market, but it is pointed out the action is not unusual, and has taken place on several previous occasions. Purchase will be made from the residue of $185,000,0000 surplus, with which the Treasury closed the fiscal year 1929 and will result in a considerable saving in interest, following the policy of debt reduction in the past. The notes are now selling below par at slightly above 97½ so that the Treasury offer to purchase is above the current market price.

This also marks the first step in retirement of the next large maturing Treasury issue. As of June 30 about $1,360,000,000 of the notes were outstanding. These are callable March 15, 1930, and mature in March, 1932. They were issued as part of the operations in retiring the Second Liberty Loan bonds.

The present offer is to buy the securities directly from the public rather than purchase from banks, by which sinking fund operations are usually carried out.

TRAVELER SHOE STORES

Traveler Shoe Stores Corp.'s sales in June totaled $245,756, representing an increase of $63,352, or 34.75 per cent over the $181,924 figure for June 1928, despite one less working day in the 1929 month. For the 12 months ended June 29, 1929, sales amounted to $2,418,857, compared with $2,154,732 in the preceding 12 months, a gain of $263,924, or more than 12 per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 10
19	4½		Abitibi	200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
119	40¼		Adv-Rumely	100	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
4¾	1¾		Adv-Rum pf	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
161½	92		Ahumada	500	2	1¾	2	..
10¾	4¼	2	Air Reduc	5600	163½	157½	157½	158½
45¾	27¼	2	Airway El	2900	42¾	42	42¼	42
4¼	2¼		Ajax Rubber	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
4¾	2¾		Alaska Jun	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
27	17¾		Allegheny	24900	42¾	41¾	42	42
109	97	5½	Allegheny pf	700	109	109	109	107¾
168½	100¾	6	Allegh cor	400	105¼	104¼	105	107¾
2¾	1¾		Allied Chem	1900	241	237½	238½	240
126	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	100	126	126	126	126
2¾	1¾		Allis Chal	200	121	121	121	..
27¾	20	2	Amerada	2100	266	265	265	..
4¾	2¾		Am Ag Ch	1700	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
125	110		Am Ag Ch pf	100	113	113	113	123¼
42¾	27¼	2	Am Bank Note	200	42	42	42	42¾
52	40½		Am Beet Sug	2600	44½	43¾	44¼	44¼
82	51	1.60	Am Bosch	200	55½	55½	55½	57½
42¾	27¼		Am Brake	1200	36¾	36	36	37¼
164	154¾		Am Br Boy	1100	156	156	156	156
160¾	152		Am Br Bv pf	20	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾
42¾	27¼	2	Am Can	23900	163¾	161	162¾	164¾
107¾	92	5	Am Car & F	200	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
107	92		Am Car pf	100	102	102	102	102¾
4¾	2¾		Am Chicle	100	112	111	111	..
65¾	43¾	1.60	Am Com Alc	2600	66	64½	66	65½
48¾	23¾	4	Am En Tll	100	48	48	48	47¾
44¾	23¾		Am European	1800	24¾	23¾	23¾	..
104¾	104¾	7	Am & F Pw	2600	121¾	118¾	118¾	120
104¾	104¾	7	Am & F P pf	100	107	105¾	105¾	106¾
4¾	2¾		Am Hawaii	2400	28	27¾	27¾	28
25¾	25		Am Ice	1600	48¾	47¾	47¾	48
57	27		Am Int Corp	4200	74¾	73¾	73¾	74
4¾	2¾		Am La Fr	200	5	5	5	..
50	27		Am Locom	600	126¾	125¾	126	126
81¾	50	2	Am Metals	600	65¾	64¾	65¾	65¾
4¾	2¾		Am Nat Gas	100	67¾	66	67¾	68
41¾	41¾	2	Am Piano	100	5	5	5	..
4¾	2¾		Am Pw&Lt	11200	148¾	143½	147½	143½
4¾	2¾		Am P&L pf st	100	81¾	80¾	81¾	81
4¾	2¾		Am Radiat	35400	52¾	50½	51¾	52
4¾	2¾		Am Repub	700	46	45	45	45
4¾	2¾		Am Roll Mill	15800	133½	130¾	131¾	127¾
4¾	2¾		Am Saf Raz	200	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
4¾	2¾	4	Am Ship Bld	370	102¾	99	99	100
4¾	2¾	4	Am Smelt	3600	111	109½	109½	111¼
4¾	2¾		Am Smelt pf	100	133¾	133½	133½	..
4¾	2¾	2	Am Stl Fnd	600	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
4¾	2¾		Am Stores	100	71¾	70¾	71¾	70¾
4¾	2¾	2	Am Sugar	9000	86¾	85¼	86¼	85¾
4¾	2¾		Am Tel&Cab	100	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
4¾	2¾		Am Tel&T	11200	242	238¾	240	237½
4¾	2¾		Am Type	200	148	146½	148	146¼
4¾	2¾		Am Wat W	2100	148¾	142¾	148	146¼
4¾	2¾		Am Wat W 6	400	99½	99½	99½	99¾
4¾	2¾		Am Wool	300	17	16¾	16¾	17
4¾	2¾		Am Wool pf	100	40¾	40¼	40¾	41
4¾	2¾		Am Writ ct	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4¾	2¾		Am Writ pf	300	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
4¾	2¾		Am Zinc	300	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
4¾	2¾		Am Zinc pf	200	85	85	85	85
4¾	2¾		Anac Mg	100	70½	70½	70½	70½
4¾	2¾		Anaconda	44500	119¾	118¼	118¾	118¾
4¾	2¾	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	48	48	48	48
4¾	2¾	3	Andes Cop	2100	53½	52¾	53	53¼
4¾	2¾		Arch Dan	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
4¾	2¾		Arch Dan pf	400	111	110½	110½	110½
4¾	2¾		Armour D pf	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
4¾	2¾		Arm H A	200	125¾	121	121	125¾
4¾	2¾		Arm Ill B	300	65¾	65¼	65¼	65¾
4¾	2¾		Arnold Cons	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
4¾	2¾		Art Metals	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
4¾	2¾		Asso Apparl	300	28	28	28	28
4¾	2¾		Asso Dry G	1600	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
4¾	2¾	2	Asso Inv 2pf	100	90	89	89	..
4¾	2¾		Asso Oil	40	44½	44½	44½	..
4¾	2¾	5	Atchison	300	264½	263	264	263½
4¾	2¾		Atchison pf	100	103½	103¼	103¼	103½
4¾	2¾	7	Atl Coast L	200	195¾	195¾	195¾	200
4¾	2¾		Atl G&W I	100	62	61¼	61½	..
4¾	2¾	4	Atl G&W I pf	100	56½	56½	56½	..
4¾	2¾		Atl Refin	200	56½	56½	56½	..
4¾	2¾	4	Atlas Pwd	38200	75¾	70	70	73¼
4¾	2¾		Atlas Pwd pf	1900	107	104¾	106¾	104¼
4¾	2¾		Atlas Tack	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
4¾	2¾		Auburn Auto	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
4¾	2¾		Austin N	400	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
4¾	2¾		Auto Sales	200	6¾	6	6	..
4¾	2¾	3	Auto Sales pf	400	31¾	30¼	30¼	31
50	43	3	Auto Strop A	2200	4	3	3	43

—B—

133	115¾	6	Balt & O	5900	128¾	127¼	127¾	127½
127½	123¾	4	Balt & O pf	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	..
119½	104	6½	B&O rcts	400	125¾	125½	125½	125½
80¾	64½	2½	Bamber pf	100	109	109	109	..
32¾	25	2	Bangor & A	600	80¾	80¾	80¾	79¾
97	85¾	6½	Barker Bros	30	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
29¼	29		Barker Br pf	10	92	92	92	92
101	73	3	Barnsdall A	5600	41¾	40	40¼	40¼
17¾	11		Beechnut	900	27	26¾	27¼	27¼
95	58	2	Belding H	200	11¾	11	11¾	11
94½	55¾	3	Bendix	19300	90¾	88¼	89¾	90¾
113¾	86¾	4	Best & Co	200	90¼	89¾	89½	90
123	106¾	4	Beth Steel	11700	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
67¾	42¾		Beth Steel pf	200	118	117¾	117¾	118
118	96	2	Bloom'dale	200	118	118	118	..
136¾	110¼	3	Blum'thal pf	10	98	98	98	..
111	86		Bohn Alum	500	107	107	107	107
147¾	107	3	Booth Fish	600	129¾	127¼	127¼	129½
143¾	107		Border	5500	77¼	77	77¼	77
113¾	83¾	3	Borg Warner	9500	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
63¾	39¼		Bot M A pf	600	113	116¾	116¾	118½
41¾	28¾		Briggs	2100	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
73¾	42¾	3	Briggs & Str	1500	39¾	38¾	38¾	40¾
4¾	2¾		Brit Steel	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4¾	2¾		Brit Steel 2pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
4¾	2¾	3	Brockway	1200	51¾	50	50	51
4¾	2¾	4	Bklyn Man T	500	51¾	50	50	51¼
4¾	2¾	5	Bklyn Un G	26300	225	217¾	221	221
4¾	2¾		Brown Shoe	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
4¾	2¾	3	Bruns Balke	300	40	39¾	39¾	39½
4¾	2¾		Bruns Term	200	25	24	24	..
4¾	2¾		Bucyrus	2000	33¾	33½	33½	33¾
4¾	2¾		Bucy cv pf	100	115	115	115	115
4¾	2¾		Bullard	1100	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¾
4¾	2¾		Burns Br B	200	29¾	29	29¾	28¾
4¾	2¾		Burroughs	700	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
4¾	2¾		Bush Blk pf	10	113¼	111½	111¼	111½
4¾	2¾		Butte Cop	200	8	8	8	8
4¾	2¾		Butterick	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31½
4¾	2¾		Byers	600	140¼	139	139¾	140

—C—

4¾	2¾		Calif Pack	1000	78¼	77¾	78	78
4¾	2¾		Callahan	200	11	11	11	11
4¾	2¾		Cal & Ariz	600	130	128	128	130¼
4¾	2¾		Cal & Hec	1000	42¾	42	42	42¾
4¾	2¾	5	Can Dry	4800	93¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
4¾	2¾		Can Pac	1700	242	240¾	240¾	242¾
4¾	2¾	2.80	Cannon M	100	36½	36½	36½	37
4¾	2¾		Caro C&O	100	53	53	53	53
4¾	2¾	6	Case Thresh	900	384¾	368	368	376
4¾	2¾		Celotex	500	59¼	58	59	59½
4¾	2¾		Celotex pf	1200	86	86	86	..
4¾	2¾	3	Cen Aguirre	200	34½	33¼	34¼	33¼
4¾	2¾	2	Cen Alloy	2100	48¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
4¾	2¾		Cen of NJ	200	349	349	349	349
4¾	2¾	6	Century Rib	1500	27	25	26¼	25¾
4¾	2¾		Cerro de P	1200	98¾	97¾	97¾	98¾
4¾	2¾		Certi-Teed	1500	27	25	26¼	25¼
4¾	2¾		Chesa Corp	6300	82¾	79¾	81¾	80
4¾	2¾		Chi & Alton	3400	25¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
4¾	2¾		Chi & Alt pf	900	5¾	4¾	4¾	5
4¾	2¾		Chi & E I pf	200	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
4¾	2¾		Chi Gt West	100	16¼	16	16	16¾
4¾	2¾		Chi G W pf	600	43	42	42	42¾
4¾	2¾		Chi Ind L pf	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
4¾	2¾		Chi M&SP	6300	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¾
4¾	2¾		Chi M&SP pf	4800	54¾	54¼	54¼	54¾
4¾	2¾		Chi & NW	900	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
4¾	2¾		Chi Pneu	1100	38¾	37¾	37¾	38
4¾	2¾		Chi Pneu pf	100	52¾	52¼	52¼	52¾
4¾	2¾		Chi RI 6%	1200	134½	132¾	134½	132½
4¾	2¾		Chi RI 7%	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
4¾	2¾	2.40	Chick Cot O	600	107¾	105¾	105¾	103¾
4¾	2¾		Childs	2300	71¾	69¾	70	71¾
4¾	2¾	3.60	Chrysler	22000	74¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
4¾	2¾		City Ice	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
4¾	2¾		City Stores	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
4¾	2¾		Cluett Phdy	300	53¾	54	54	54
4¾	2¾		Coca Cola	1400	147½	142	146¼	146¼
4¾	2¾		Coca Cola A	100	47	47	47	47
4¾	2¾		Colgate	500	54½	52	52	54
4¾	2¾		Colo Southn	200	64	63½	63½	64
4¾	2¾		Col Gas V pf	100	116	115	115	116
4¾	2¾		Col Gas	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
4¾	2¾	6	Col Gas pf A	60300	89¾	84¾	88¾	88¾
4¾	2¾		Col Gas rts	137200	6¾	5¾	6¾	6¾
4¾	2¾		Col Carbon	200	198¾	198¾	198	200
4¾	2¾		Col Graph	34000	70¾	65¾	66¾	70¾
4¾	2¾		Com Cred	7300	48¾	47¾	48¾	49
4¾	2¾		Com Cred pf	200	98	98	98	99
4¾	2¾		Com Cr pf B	200	26	25¾	26	25¾
4¾	2¾	4	Com Inv Tr	1400	167¾	162	165½	166¼
4¾	2¾		Com Inv war	400	51¾	50¾	51¾	52¾
4¾	2¾		Com Sol	600	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
4¾	2¾	2	Conde Nast	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
4¾	2¾		Congoleum	1200	23¾	23	23	23¾
4¾	2¾		Con Film pf	200	26	25¾	25¾	26
4¾	2¾		Con Gas	101200	157¾	154¾	156¾	154¾
4¾	2¾		Con Gas pf	1300	98	97¼	98	98
4¾	2¾		Con Ry C pf	200	61	60¾	61	60¾
4¾	2¾		Con Textile	1700	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
4¾	2¾	.60	Container A	100	15	15	15	15
4¾	2¾	.60	Container B	500	7	6¾	6¾	7
4¾	2¾		Cont Bak A	300	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
4¾	2¾		Cont Bak B	3000	14¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
4¾	2¾		Cont Can	14100	79¾	77¾	78¾	78¾
4¾	2¾		Cont Ins	1600	89¾	87¾	89¾	89¾
4¾	2¾	.80	Cont Motors	2800	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
4¾	2¾	1.60	Corn Prod	7000	104¾	102¼	102¾	103¼
4¾	2¾		Coty	29600	67	64¾	64¾	64¾
4¾	2¾	1¾	Crosley	300	90	89¾	89¾	91¾
4¾	2¾	1	Crown Cork	400	57¾	56¾	56¾	57½
4¾	2¾	1	Crown W Ipf	100	95¾	94¾	94¾	96
4¾	2¾	5	Crown Zell	100	193¾	187¾	193¾	..
4¾	2¾		Crucible	700	104¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
4¾	2¾		Cuba Cane	800	4	3¼	3¾	3¾
4¾	2¾		Cuba Cane pf	800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
4¾	2¾		Cuba Co	800	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
4¾	2¾		Cub Am S	300	18¾	17¾	18¾	18¾
4¾	2¾		Cub Am S pf	11000	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
4¾	2¾		Cub Dom S	400	4	3¾	4	3¾
4¾	2¾		Cudahy	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	54
4¾	2¾		Curtis Pub	100	160¾	157¾	160¾	158
4¾	2¾		Curtiss	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
4¾	2¾		Cutler	1000	91	87	89	92¾
4¾	2¾		Cuyamel Fr	1700	97¼	94	97¼	94

—D—

4¾	2¾		Davison	1100	54½	52	52¾	54½
128	128	2.20	Debenham	100	34¾	34	34	34¾
215	182		Deere pf	1000	194¾	190	190	194¾
140½	120¼	6	Del & Hud	2500	214	211	211	211¼
107½	92¾		Del Lac&W	1100	138	137	137½	137½
4¾	2¾		Den RG pf	500	71¾	70¼	70¾	70
115½	112	8	Det Edison	700	290	288	290	..
164	130		Devoe&R 1pf	10	115	115	115	..
10¾	8¾	1	Diamond M	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
			Dome Mines	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 10
202	125¾	4	Dupont	2700	191	189	189¾	192
54½	46	3	Dom Stores	100	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
113	115¾	6	Dupont deb	200	115¾	115½	115½	115¾
100¾	98¾		Duquesne pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	..

—E—

207¾	168	5	East Kodak	5500	207¾	203½	203½	201
39¾	26½	2	Eaton Axle	600	65¾	63	63¾	63¾
172	126¾	4	Eldingon	200	29¾	29	29	29¾
13¾	11¾		Elec Auto Lt	4500	169¾	168½	169	166½
81¾	42¾	1	Elec Boat	500	13	12¾	12¾	13
109¾	102	1	Elec P&L	9100	80½	78	78½	79
92¾	77	1	Elec P&L pf	200	29	29	29	29
13	8½		Elec Sto Bat	11900	106¾	106	106	106¼
83¾	66½	5	Elk Horn pf	100	9	9	9	..
62¾	47		End Johns	200	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
100	90	5	Eng P S	15500	61¾	58¾	61¾	59¾
99¾	92¼	5½	Eng P S 5½ pf	800	98½	98	98½	98
41	31¼	2	Equit Bldg	300	98¼	98	96	..
81¾	64		Erie	200	29	29	29	29
66¾	57		Erie 1 pf	2900	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
63¾	56		Erie 2pf	200	65¼	65	65	65
73¾	44½	4	Eureka Vac	100	63¾	63½	63½	63½
	65	2½	Evans Auto L	400	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
				400	60½	60	60½	61¾

—F—

51¾	40¾	3	Fairb Morse	100	43	43	43	44
72¾	64¾	2½	Fashion Pk	200	66¾	66	66¾	..
104	68¾	1½	Fed Lt&T	3500	101	98¼	98¾	100¾
104	93¾	6	Fed L&T pf	200	101	98¼	98¾	99
102	93¼		Fed M&S pf	3500	100	98¼	98¾	99
22¾	13¾	.80	Fed Motor T	2100	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
112	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	100	16	16	16	16
107	98¾	6½	Fllene pf	1100	108½	106	106½	106
74¾	62	1½	First Nat St	130	100	100	100	106
72¾	40¾		Fisk Rubber	1600	69½	68	69¾	68¾
91½	65¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	1700	91¾	87	87¾	89
	57¼	3½	Fleischmann	22600	90¾	88¾	89¾	90¾
69¾	44	2½	Follansbee B	700	74¾	72¼	72¼	74
101	80¾		Foundation	600	56½	56	56	54
110	104¾	4	Fox A	1100	88¾	87¾	88¾	87½
54¾	37¾	4	Fran-Sm pf	50	104¾	104¾	104	..
		4	Freeport Tx	300	46	45½	46	45¾

—G—

83¾	82½	5	Gamewell	800	83¼	82½	82½	..
25	10½		Gardner M	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
102	81	4	Gen Am Tk	2500	95¾	94	94	95
137	101½		Gen Asphalt	3700	86¾	84½	85	85
63¾	55¾	2	Gen Asph pf	1000	130	129¾	130	127¼
61	37½	2	Gen Bronze	300	62	61¾	61¾	62¾
120½	81	4	Gen Cable	600	47	46	47	47
300	219		Gen Cable A	100	98	96	96	94¾
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec	17700	246¾	241¾	244¾	243¾
90	11	1½	Gen Elec Sp	800	114¾	11	113¾	113¾
116½	102½		Gen G&E A	100	80	80	80	115
135	113	6	Gen G&E 6%	200	104	104	104	104
89¾	67¾	5

BUSINESS IN CANADA HOLDS AT HIGH LEVEL

Building Construction, Steel Output, Foreign Trade and Rail Traffic Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Can.—Some apprehension is felt in Canada concerning crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces.

Except for southern and northern Alberta the present condition is indicative of a yield which at best can only be fair, according to a telegraphic crop report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics this week.

The unfavorable crop reports caused an upward swing in wheat prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which continued throughout the week.

Flour prices have also been soaring in Montreal. An advance of $1.40 a barrel has taken place in the last month. On July 3, first patent flour was selling in Montreal at $7.40 a barrel, as compared with $7 on June 3.

Despite the crop situation, business activity continues at a high level. Building contracts for the first five months of the year exceeded the high records made in 1928; iron and steel production is still at a maximum.

The mining statistics for the first quarter of the year show a substantial gain over the record attained last year, and forecasts for total production for the current year are optimistic.

Foreign trade figures show a tendency toward improvement. The volume of British exports, which declined heavily in the second quarter of last year, has increased materially this year.

The salmon canning season opens on the Pacific coast with bright prospects. The carry-over from last year is sufficient only to supply the market until the new pack is available. The canners look for a large pack of high-grade fish, to be sold at about the same prices as prevailed for the 1928 pack.

Domestic trade throughout the country is well maintained, with the demand for campers and sports supplies being an important item at the present time. Wholesale dealers in the Maritime Provinces report a marked improvement in sales, in Quebec and Ontario sales of summer wear to date have been of sufficient volume to lessen the possibility of any substantial carrying over at the end of the season.

Combined traffic earnings of the two major railway systems increased about a million dollars for the month of June, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Canadian Pacific Railway traffic earnings showed an increase of $831,000, and Canadian National earnings an advance of $164,-154.

UNITED CORPORATION HAS IMMENSE PROFIT

The market value of securities held or contracted for by the United Corporation at the closing bid prices on June 29 amounted to $434,748,370, comparing with a total cost of such securities of $287,919,008, showing a paper profit of $146,829,562 or more than 50 per cent in the company's investments, it was revealed in the listing application of the company approved by the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

For period from Jan. 8 to June 29, 1929, the company reported to the Stock Exchange net profit of $3,433,651 after expenses, interest and federal taxes. Profit and loss statement for period from Jan. 8 to June 29, 1929 follows: Dividends received $2,552,228; interest received $65,033; profit on securities sold $963,762; underwritings commission $130,900; total receipts $3,-711,923; interest paid $18,046; current expenses $125,226; reserve for federal taxes $935,000; net profit $3,433,651; dividends paid April 1 and July 1, 1926 on $3 cumulative preference stock $2,-072,002; balance $1,361,649.

DIVIDENDS

Tampa Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock. Regular semiannual dividend of 1-50 a share on common on the common stock was also declared. Both dividends are payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 25.

General Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Nichols Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the Class A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Wil-Low Cafeterias, Inc., declared the quarterly dividend of $1 on the convertible preference, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Electric Shovel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the participating preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 17.

Grand Rapids Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its 7 per cent preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Associated Apparel Industries declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. Previously the company had paid a regular monthly dividend of 33 1-3 cents.

Middle West Utilities Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Electric Holdings Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25c in cash and 2 per cent in common on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of one-twentieth share of common on the preferred, all payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. .

Gillette Safety Razor Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Carr Fastener Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra of $1 a share on the common stock, both payable July 15 to stock of record July 10.

Minneapolis Moline Power Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the convertible preferred, payable Aug. 15.

Pacific Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common and $1.25 on the $5 preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

City Stores Co. declared two regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents each on the Class A, payable August 1 and November 1 to stock of record July 15 and October 15 respectively.

Western Air Express declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable August 1 to stock of record July 15.

International Paper & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the class A common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

International Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the $ per cent preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

RECORD RAILROAD EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Class 1 roads in May had net railway operating income of $103,616,046, which for that month made a new high and was on the annual rate of return of 5.81 per cent on property investment, says the Bureau of Railway Economics. In May, 1928, net railway operating income was $88,221,666, or 5.02 per cent on property investment. Compilation is based on reports from 182 class 1 roads, representing total mileage of 241,297 miles.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON—Consols for money today were 54⅝. De Beers 13¼ ex-dividend. Rand Mines 3. Money was 4½ per cent, discount rates short bills 5⅛@5⅜ per cent; three months 5⅛@5⅜ per cent.

N. Y. BONDS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	102⅞	102⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98⅝	98⅝
Alleghany 5s '49	102⅛	102⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95	94⅝
Am I G Chem 5½s rct	106⅛	105½
Am Int C 5½s	109	108½
Am Nat-Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅛	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅜	102
Am T & T 4½s cv	163½	159½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102⅝	102⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	97½	97⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅜	104⅜
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	181	180½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95½	95½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅞	89⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅝	88⅜
Associated Oil 6s '35	101¼	101¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	88½	87
Atch T&F 4s '95	86⅝	86⅝
Atch T&F 4s	91	91
Atch T&SF 4½s	140⅝	140½
Atch T&SF 4s '90	88	87½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	87½	87½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85⅞	85⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94	94
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	90¼	90
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	80½	80
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅝	97⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅝	100⅝
B&O 1st 5s '48	102⅛	102
B&O 5s series D	100¼	100
B&O 6s '29	108¼	108¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	79¼	79¼
Belding Han 6s '36	90⅞	90⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102	102
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104¼	104¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	95¼	95¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	102¼	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	103½
Boston & M RR 5s	94⅜	94⅜
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	78½	78⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	67	67
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92⅝	92½
Brklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	70	70
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86½	86½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87⅜	87⅜
By Products 5½s '45	100¼	100¼
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	86	85
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92⅝	92⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	113⅜	113⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	81⅜	81¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90	90
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100½	100
Certainteed 5½s '48	75½	75
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95⅜
Ches & O 4½s A	93⅜	92¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	67	67
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	66½	66½
Chi B & Q 5s ill div '49	92⅞	92⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76¼	76
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65¾	65
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	91	91
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	74	73½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91	90½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	86	85½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	105	105
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101¼	101
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101½	101½
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	93⅝	93⅜
Chi R I&P 4½s	90	85½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96	95⅜
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s '63	118	118
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102½	102½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	86½	86½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100½	100½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102¾	102¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¼	96¼
Colum Gas & El 5s '52 May	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	97½	97½
Com Inv Trust 6s	92	92
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98	98
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104½	104½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	99¾	99⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	65	64½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	101	101
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	100
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	62½	62½
Del & Hudson 4½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	102	101⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	98⅝	98⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅝	89½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94½	94¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	87⅞	87½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101	100⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	84⅞	84⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	97¾	97⅝
Edith Rock Mc 6s wi	101½	101½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	92½	92½
Erie gen 4s '96	81¾	81⅝
Erie 5s '67	94	93⅜
Erie gen lien	76½	76½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101½	101⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98¾	98⅝
Fed Metal 7s '34	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103½	103
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67½	66⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	32½	32½
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	99¼	99¼
Gal Hous&Hend 5s '33	97½	97½
Gannett 6s	86¾	86
Gen Asphalt 5s '39	104½	104½
Gen Cable 5½s	98¾	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅛	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91¾
Grand Tk Rv Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94½	94¼
Great Northern 5s '73	102	102
Great Northern 5½s '52	106¼	106¼
Great Northern 7s '36	109¾	108¾
Har Riv Pc '48 '54	87	87
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	94¾	94⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72⅜	71¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77	77
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88¾	88½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '55	79	79
Ill Cen 4s '52	86¼	86⅛
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89	89
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99	99
Ill Cen 6½s '36	106¾	106½
Ind Steel 5s '52	102½	102½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95	94¾
Inter Rap Trau rfg 5s '66	65½	64½
Inter Rap Trau 5s stp '66	65½	65½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50¾	50¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93½	92¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	99½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87	87
Int Paper 6s '55	92¼	92
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93	93
Int Rys C Am 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Int Tr & Tr 4½s '52	92¾	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	161½	160
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	39½	39½
Kan City Pr&Mem 4s '36	91¾	91½
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	73	73
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	87¾	87¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87⅝	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104½	104½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Kreuger & T 5s rcts ww	96¾	96¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98¼	98¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Lautaro Nit 6s ctfs	99	99
Loew's Inc 6s '42 ww	107¼	107
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97¾	97¼
L&N uni 4s '40	101	101
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Lig & Sug Sec 1st 7½s '42	93¾	93¾
McCrory 5½s '41	97½	97½
Mich Cen 3½s '52	80⅞	80⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¾	98¾
Min & StL con 5s '34	47	47
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84¼	84¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	83½	82¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99¾	99¾
Mo Pac 3½s	66	66
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	72⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97	96
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97	97
Mo Pac 5s G	96¾	96¾
Montana Power 5s rfg '62	98¾	98½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95½	95½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	93½	92½
Nat Acme 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96⅞	96⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	53¾	53
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	11¼	11¼
N E T & T 5s '52	103½	103¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	89½	89½
N O Pub Ser 6s '52	93⅝	93⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	95¾	95¾
N O Terminal 4s '53	86¼	86¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76	75⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	87⅜	87⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95¼	95¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95¾	94½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105	105
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	104⅝	104⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	104⅜	104
N Y Chi St L 6s A '31	100⅞	100⅞
N Y Dock 5s	82	82
N Y Edison 5s '44	103	102⅝
N Y Edison 6s	111½	111½
NY GEL&HP 5s '48	104⅜	104⅛
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '47	79	79
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	73	73
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	71	71
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	65½	65½
NY NH&H 6s cv	128	128
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104	104
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	33	32
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	41	41
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¾	97¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	109⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96½	96½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	82½	82½
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	70	70
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¾	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100¾	100¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s '2047	64	63¾
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	86¾	85⅝
Nor Pac R & R 2047	110¾	109½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	99

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July 11	July 10
3½s '47	97.10	97.16	97.10	97.16	.982
1st 4¼s'47	99.22	99.24	99.21	99.24	99.15
4th 4¼s '38	99.22	99.22	99.21	99.22	99.14
4th 4¼s rg	99.23	99.31	99.23	99.26	99.7
US 3¼s '56	102.	102.	102.	102.	
US 4s '54	104.26	104.26	104.26	104.26	104.16
US 4¼s '52	108.25	108.28	108.18	108.28	108.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, bond 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	95
Antioquia 7s AB	92	91¾
Antioquia 7s C	90¾	90¾
Antioquia 7s D	90⅝	90⅝
Akershus 5s	87⅜	87½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	90⅞	90⅞
Argentine 5½s '48	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99⅜
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	79⅜	79⅜
Australia 4½s '57	87	87
Australia 5s '55	95¾	94⅜
Australia 5s '56	94¾	94⅜
Australia (Gov) 7s '43	103¾	103⅝
Aus Hydro 6½s	83	83
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅜	104⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '58	104¼	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115
Berlin 6s '58	88½	87⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	97	96¾
Berlin 6½s '51	97	96¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110
Berlin El '51	92½	91¾
Berlin 6½s '50	97	97
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	99½	99¼
Bolivia 7s ct	85½	85½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	102½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	101	100⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103	100
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	98¼	98¼
Brazil 6½s '26	91½	91⅛
Brazil 6½s '27	91½	91⅛
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	105¾	105¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106½	106¼
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100¼
Budapest (City) 8s '62	78½	78½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93	93
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101	101
Bulgaria 7s '67	83	83
Bulgaria 7½s '68	88¾	88¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	95¾	95¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96½	96½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99¾	99⅝
Can (Dom) 5½s '52	101¾	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5½ '29	99⅝	99⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	97¾	97¾
Chile 6s Jan '61	93	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91¾	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96⅞	96⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	93¼	93⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92⅜	92½
Chile 6s Sept '61	92	92
Chile 6s '62 ret	92	92
Columbia 6s Jan '61	85¼	84½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	87½	87
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	89	89
Colombia 6s Oct '61	85¼	84⅜
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94⅛	94⅛
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
C Agr 6½s ret	85	84½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99⅝	99⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅜	109¼
Denmark 4½s '62	87½	87½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark 5½s	99½	99⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96⅜	96⅛
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Est R R Co 7s '64	102⅝	102⅝
Flat 7s '46 war	135	135
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	94	93⅞
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92½	92½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	96	96
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Finnish B 6½s '54	95	95
French (Rep) 7s '49	110	109½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114	113⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104	104
Germ 7s '49	106½	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87½	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	84⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83⅝	83⅝
Germ G E 6s '48	92	91
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	96	96
Greek 6s '68	85	84
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97	97
Hamburg 6s '46	94	94
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	92½	92½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	89½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	95½	95⅜
Iseder Steel 6s '48	83	82
Irish Free State 5s '60	96½	96½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94½	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	93⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '41	98⅛	97⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¼	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	99⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	99⅝
Meridionale El 7s '57	97⅝	97⅜
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	84½	84½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¾	90⅝
Montevid (City) 7s '57	100½	100¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	106	106
New So Wales 5s '57	91¾	91¼
Nor Hydro 5½s ct	89½	89¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	94¾	94
Norway 5½s '65	99½	99¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	101½	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	100½
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	86	85½
Panama (Rep) 5s	92¼	92¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99⅜
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	103	103
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95¼	95
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	92½	92½
Peru 6s '61	85¼	85
Peru 6s '60	85¼	85
Peru 7s '59	100	99⅝
Poland 7s '47	85½	85⅜
Poland 8s '50	97½	97
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	107⅛	107⅛
Rhine Main 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89	89
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	104¾	104¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	96
Rhine West '53	97½	97½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92¾	92¼
Rio G do Sul 6s	86	86
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105½	105
Rio G do Sul 6s	86¼	86
Rome (City) 6½s '52	94	90⅞
Rotterdam (City) 6s '61	103¼	103¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96½	96
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	100	100
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	93½	93
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105	105
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '50	101	101
Sao Paulo (State) 6s	87¾	87⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91¼	91
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¾	96⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89½	89½
Shinyetsu Pw 6½s '52	89½	89½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	76½	76½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105⅞	105¼
Siemens 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99½	99½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102¾	102¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108½	108½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103½	103½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96½	96⅜
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	74⅜	74⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s 61	86	86
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	89⅝	89⅝
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	85½	85½
Tyrol 7s	91	91
Uruguay 6s '60	97¾	97
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	99½	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100⅜	100⅛
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	96¼	96⅛
Uni Stl W Burbach 7s '51	104	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 ex-w	86	85⅞
Unterelbe 6s '37	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97⅜	97¼
Vienna 6s '52	87	86⅞
Westphalia El 6½s '50	83	82½
Warsaw 7s	86⅞	86⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	92¼	92¼

DECREASED YIELDS IN GRAIN FORECAST

WASHINGTON (AP) — Decreased yields this season in grain crops below last year's harvest were forecast by the Department of Agricultrue on the basis of information on July 1 conditions.

Of the major grains, only rye was estimated to show an increased production, although reports from producers, included in the survey, showed that up to July 1 the weather was 2.7 per cent more favorable for crops than last year.

Estimates for leading crops, compared with the 1928 harvest, follow:

Corn, 2,662,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,836,000,000 harvested last year; wheat 834,000,000 and 902,000,000; oats, 1,247,000,000 and 1,449,000,000; barley, 317,000,000 and 357,000,000. The rye forecast was for 41,900,000 bushels compared with 41,700,000 a year ago.

"In the country as a whole the condition of crops averages 3.7 per cent below the 1918-1927 average," the department commented.

"On the first of July crops were in a particularly critical condition in the northern great plains region where drought and high temperatures prevailed and prospects were declining daily."

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—Offerings at the wool sales today amounted to 9348 bales, of which 7000 were sold. It was a better selection, but the demand continued irregular. Merinos sold in buyers' favor and scoureds and greasies were frequently withdrawn. American buyers obtained a fair quantity.

Savannah, Ga. (AP)—The first bale of cotton of the 1929-30 season was sold today for 40 cents a pound at an auction on the Savannah Cotton Exchange. The bale, weighing 475 pounds as compared with the average of 350 pounds, was said to be one of the largest first bales sold in recent years.

LEAD PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK—American Smelting & Refining Co. has reduced the price of lead at New York to 6.75 cents a pound from 6.90 cents.

CHAIN STORE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

The prices of chain store stocks have definitely advanced since June 1st. A number of securities held by this company have had substantial increases in price.

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Otis Steel 6s '41	100½	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	92	92
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Molinari in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Francisco

CONDUCTING two suburban afternoon outdoor concerts and two indoor evening concerts in the city, Bernardino Molinari of Rome opened lately the fourth seasons of the Philharmonic Society of San Mateo County and the San Francisco Summer Symphony Association. Mr. Molinari directed the full personnel of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

This fine musician is a literalist in interpretation, but one possessed of imaginative vitality. In music of frank impetuosity, his method is direct and vehement. In his climactic fortissimi, in fact, one can sometimes wish for a missing sense of reserve. At the same time, he cannot be denied the brilliance of his effect.

Almost unexpectedly, he has as another facet to his musical nature, a flair for the relaxed loveliness of the simple eighteenth century classics. In Vivaldi's "Autumn" of "The Seasons" and in the Handel D minor Concerto Grosso, No. 10, he indulged communicatively his love for the unaffected diatonic phrase, presenting the music in a bright freshness of color, rejoicing in the ingenuous rhythms, and, on proper occasion, pausing in romantic moments of introspection of the Vivaldi, or drawing in vigorous lines Handel's thoughtful nobility.

His performance of Debussy's "Prelude to 'The Afternoon of a Faun'" was exquisitely colored. Its poetry was unhurried, its exaltation, cumulatively developed in the form of the score itself and of its reading, reached an ethereal ecstasy.

It was in his first San Mateo program that Mr. Molinari conducted Vivaldi's naive program music. A novelty of that concert was a poem by the Roman critic and composer Gasco, "By the Waters of the Clitunno." Although Gasco has obviously absorbed tactfully the orchestral manners of Strauss in his prime, his short work is tuneful in a non-epic manner. It was good to listen to for the few minutes of its duration.

In Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, the conductor pictured the Beethoven of elemental furies, so far as its more animated parts were concerned. He gave the score the rhythmic impact of the Fifth. The Allegretto, read in its unneurotic melancholy, Mr. Molinari treated most effectively of all the movements.

Strauss' "Don Juan" he directed in a torrential sweep of passion. But, surprisingly, almost, in view of his electric temperament, he delineated the Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" not in the image of bombast, but with fluent grace of melodic line, and not until the ending measures intensely. This was the Wagner of light opera, indeed.

Repeating his outdoor program in San Francisco, before an audience of 5000 persons, Mr. Molinari dispensed with the Gasco and Vivaldi music. In their place he substituted elegant Mendelssohn, of the "Fingal's Cave" Overture.

Both in the suburbs and in the city, the following week, the Italian director offered identical programs. A soloist at these concerts was the American pianist, Henri Deering.

Mr. Deering, surely one of the ablest of our native interpretative artists, performed with the orchestra César Franck's "Symphonic Variations." The work fitted his style. He plays with an admirable technical finish, albeit without the ordinary ostentations of such virtuosity. His view of music is healthy, sane, direct.

In the "Symphonic Variations" the piano is conceived as but one instrument in the whole orchestral group. The taste of Deering's interpretation kept it within balance. The effect of intimacy of a finely-knit ensemble availed more in beauty than could have done rabidly hurrahed bursts of sonority.

It was in this pair of programs that Mr. Molinari conducted Debussy's Prelude and the Handel Concerto Grosso. He was able to unleash his vivid imagination in Mussorgsky's "Night on the Bald Mountain," in which an unusual clarity of performance added new shudders to the theatrical program, and in Dukas'—"L'Apprenti Sorcier," presented with sense of structure and with humor, too.

Not long ago the new Stradivarius Quartet, which has been giving a series of summer concerts twice weekly at Mills College, in the suburbs, crossed the bay for its San Francisco début. The quartet, formed mostly to play chamber music at educational institutions, is encouraged by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and by Felix Warburg.

Two of its members, Alfred Pochon, leader and second violinist, and Nicholas Moldavan, violist, are former players of the disbanded Flonzaley Quartet. Their colleagues are Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violinist, once of the Lenox String Quartet, in New York, and Gerald Warburg, cellist.

Presented by the Pro Musica Society, the Stradivarius Quartet played Beethoven's C minor Quartet, Opus 18. It shared the program with Henri Deering, who was heard as soloist, and who took part in the performance of Schumann's E flat Piano Quintet.

The members of the Stradivarius Quartet have not yet blended their playing into a distinctive ensemble. Mr. Warburg needs as yet development in the technical control of his instrument and in his command of style. Mr. Wolfinsohn played with a romantic taste that Mr. Pochon and Mr. Moldavan, perfectly routined as they are, did not match in ardor. Obviously the quartet sought in the Beethoven a reading of Flonzalian refinement, which also obviously, could not be consummated in a few weeks of study.

Mr. Deering played affectingly Medtner's "Deux Contes," the fragile "White Peacock" of Griffes, and Franck's soberly emotional "Prelude, Aria, and Finale." The Schumann performance was enjoyable in its healthy gusto.

On Record

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI owns a fondness for the music of the sentimental Russians. Consequently Tchaikovsky holds a prominent place in the repertory which the dynamic conductor has assembled for his Philadelphia Orchestra. Appreciated alike by concert audiences and by the more scattered groups who assemble to hear the phonographic performances of these players, the Fourth Symphony, in F minor, and the "Romeo and Juliet" Overture are now available in Victor recordings. The symphony is full-freighted music of emotional depth. The Shakespearean score, on the other hand, is suavely eloquent.

The symphony begins with a broad rhythmic sweep. The characteristic Tchaikovskian orchestration, rich and clear, inaugurates the andante. Soon there follows the impulsiveness and warmth of a lyrical section. In this middle passage Mr. Stokowski has evoked from his brass choir an almost incredible clarity and nearly all the force of a concert-hall performance. The close of the movement brings a swift, lashing, emotional climax of the sort which makes Philadelphians forgive Mr. Stokowski his occasional didactic outbursts at their expense.

The second movement of the symphony enters with a gently curving melody, poured forth from the cellos with a soft beauty. Over the entire section there is a definite feeling of lyrical abundance with many briefer melodies decorating the first song-like theme. The scherzo, the third movement of the symphony, is the trebly familiar "Pizzicato." Its brisk, pungent, staccato effectiveness almost makes one forgive the old war horse his youthful cavortings. With the closing movement brilliantly scored and given full exposition by these players, the listener senses a driving impact. The music proceeds through an impassioned development to a climax strong enough to heighten this emotionally surcharged symphony.

In this Fourth Symphony one hears the dramatic Tchaikovsky rather than the morbid Tchaikovsky. There is little of Russian melancholy here. Rather, a Russian magnificence fills the heroic measures of the work. As for "Romeo and Juliet," this overture with its quiet, foreboding start makes an incisive contrast to the symphony. Poetic interludes of rare loveliness occur with frequency. The woodwinds emerge with an insistent clarity. The emotional striving of the subject matter is reflected in the carefully planned climaxes and in the magnificent, full-throated reading. With smashing force the drama rushes on to a close wherein a tragic calm, an elegiac loveliness, sustain the deep mood.

Three double discs are required to accommodate "Romeo and Juliet." On the back of the third of these there is room for a contrasting Spanish Dance drawn from De Falla's "La Vida Breve," in which exotic piece colorful lustars and rhythmic fluency abound. With zest and power the Philadelphians interpret this vital compelling music. C. S. B.

Some Lithographs and Watercolors

London

PIERROT, with his light-hearted companions of the Commedia dell' arte, has fascinated innumerable generations of artists and been the theme of much haunting poetry and music. His latest interpreter in terms of pictorial art is Miss Ethel Gabain, whose recent lithographs, together with those by her distinguished husband, John Copley, are on view at the Colnaghi Gallery.

Miss Gabain has allowed her imagination to play freely round the wistful, enigmatic figure of "ce pauvre Pierrot," and found in his ageless story a still fruitful source of inspiration. Some of her most attractive prints owe their special distinction to her discreet handling of the familiar theme. "Le retour de Pierrot" and "Nostalgie de Pierrot" are two of the most effective in this series.

Appropriately enough—since Pierrot and his rapscallion associates established themselves so comfortably there—eighteenth century Venice provides supplementary subject matter for Miss Gabain's fantasies. "La Vénitienne," "La Fardée," "Démasquée" (also to be seen in Burlington House at the Royal Academy exhibition at present) and "La Dame au Masque," all belong to Pierrot's world, though he himself is absent from each scene. Richness of tone and a light touch make these prints exceptionally pleasing.

Another aspect of Miss Gabain's talent and one which will appeal especially to those who have no particular bent for romantic fantasy, is shown in the delightful landscapes, "Solva," "The Farm in the Dip," "The Elm and the Ash" and "Wye," all of which are delicately reproduced impressions of quite beautiful country.

John Copley's very fine lithographs reflect a deeply serious cast of thought. The Gospel narrative has moved him to the production of a most impressive series of 12 prints, which forms the chief center of interest in the joint exhibition. Here is something new in Biblical illustration. The artist has responded to the solemn tale with strong emotion purged of all sentimentality and in giving expression to this reaction has exercised the utmost restraint, choosing to make his effect in each case by grouping only a few severely formalized figures into a rhythmic design, and the textual significance implicit in each title is abundantly evident in spite of the austerity with which all explanatory detail has been eliminated. "Jesus Carried on the Cross" and "Jesus Carried to the Tomb" are two of the most striking of these 12 beautiful interpretations.

Other fine things by Mr. Copley in the exhibition which show the same sensitive handling of movement and mass in design are "Men Lifting a Marble Slab, "The Horse Rake" and "Spectators at a Tragic Play," and the print "Two Gentlemen Laughing" proves this accomplished artist to have a ready eye for the most human aspects of life and a hand skillful to note them.

Water colors and drawings, most of them of Spanish scenes, by Wyndham Tryon are to be seen in the St. George's Gallery, as well as a number of his abstract designs in color illustrative of moods evoked by famous passages from Bach and Wagner. The uncolored drawings are mainly of architectural subjects and show the artist's efficient method of dealing with a mass of detail so as to leave the broad lines of the design undisturbed and without sacrificing too much of the richness and variety of the surface texture.

The water colors are treated broadly and harp upon the primary and secondary colors, red, blue and yellow, green and purple very effectively. The same simple color combinations are intelligently used to express in vigorous calligraphic designs the moods awakened in the artist by certain music. Some of these abstract patterns have been transferred on to canvas and worked in coarse colored wools by Miss Mary Hogarth, and afterward mounted on the panels of a screen with great decorative success. F. R.

"She Goes to War"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — An unusually well-done film is United Artists' "She Goes to War," now playing at the United Artists' Theater in Los Angeles proper. Henry King, one of the ablest directors in the Hollywood line-up, has taken Rupert Hughes' tale of the World War from a more or less feminine angle and made it into a photoplay that is engrossing because of his astute and humanizing direction, because of its superb photography, and because of Eleanor Boardman's intelligently handled characterization of the leading rôle. Even the great parade of tanks passing through fields of liquid fire, anticlimactic as it curiously enough is, fails to destroy the validity of the story, for the simple reason that it has been kept so well pointed and well dressed.

Miss Boardman does wonders with the part of a selfish, spoiled society girl who contrives to get to the front, but whose fastidious nature revolts at all the ugly, drab, menial tasks imposed upon her as canteen worker. The change of heart that comes to her as she sees act after act of self-sacrifice and heroism is the motivating force of the story, and Miss Boardman effects the transition in a delicate but masterly way.

Alma Rubens is also well cast, giving a moving touch to one of the incidental scenes at the front as she mothers a wounded lad. This episode is done in dialogue, as well as two other brief bits, but they have been so well timed and so plausibly inserted in the body of the film, that they do not jar or break the cinematic flow. Al St. John does some clever comedy work and John Holland, playing opposite Miss Boardman in his first important rôle is also well cast, and an extremely likable leading man. Glen Walters and Edmund Burns do their share in sustaining the story.

Tony Gaudio, responsible for the handsome camera work, deserves special praise, and too much cannot be said for Mr. King's fine handling of the various phases of the production, from the large spectacular shots to the little intimate bits of business along the way. R. F.

Perriton Maxwell announces his resignation as editor of Theatre Magazine. In addition to his editorial management of that publication, he was also art director. Early next fall he will be the editor-publisher of a new illustrated monthly publication of unique character.

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The 'Barber' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ
Paris

THE Theater of Turin has given us its third production, the "Barber of Seville," which was eagerly awaited by all connoisseurs because it crowned with glory the very remarkable effort of this intelligent company. It was understood that the cast included illustrious names and that the presentation of the work was extremely carefully devised.

It was true. Here is a type of performance that is a veritable lesson in singing, comedy and production. It gives us formal indications about the Italian conception of the theater of Rossini, of which it is our duty to take notice. The mis en scène is of a highly artistic style and "amusing" in the sense in which painters use this word. The scenery and costumes, faintly stylized with discreetly ironic distortion, frame the action with pleasing good nature. Rosina's chamber with its incredible yellow curtains and divans, the music room with its astonishing pavilion with columns and its encasement of rumpled velvet, are a subtly malicious synthesis of a whole epoch and fashion.

As to the view of Seville in which the first scene takes place, it is a positive masterpiece of theatrical technique, with its range of gray and black of splendid virtuosity, its ingenious construction, its bold perspectives and the background that it provides for the green costumes of the serenaders and the red doublet of Bartolo. All these achievements attest extraordinary mastery and sureness of touch. There is here an ensemble of achievements that gives solid harmony in fantasy, which frees us from the weight of realism and which provides an excellent atmosphere for lyrism.

As to the vocal interpretation, it is dominated by the splendid virtuosity of Mme. Toti dal Monte, who takes us back to the great traditions of the Italian theater. The purity, agility and luminosity of this fine, light voice represent from the technical point of view qualities which amaze professionals but which the public, too, perceives with the most admiring wonder. The cleanness of the attack and the precision of articulation in all tessituras, the ease of vocalization and purity of intonation make of this exceptional organ a sort of keyboard, the keys of which knowledge and volition press with mechanical certainty. It is of disconcerting perfection and almost extra-human. But it was a wonderful song recital.

Besides her, the most appreciated artist was the admirable Ezio Pinza, who gave us a convincing Basilio. The splendor of his voice and his unusual talent as a comedian made him magnificently successful. His composition is of disquieting caricatural force. Here is an impersonation of inimitable authority and power. Bravo! Bravo! . . .

Was the public then ungrateful in regard to the illustrious baritone Bracciari, who filled the rôle of Figaro? No, certainly not. Every one rendered justice to his supple, sweet and very skillfully controlled voice, but we are so much accustomed to entrust the rôle of the Barber to baritones of clear, biting timbre that we felt ourselves to be here faced with an error of casting. In the recitativo secco, the volubility of the remarkable lyric comedian did wonders, but in the entrance air, the rather heavy fabric of his voice, for our taste, muffled the rather clarion outburst of this lyric "boniment" and cramped its outline. Finally, the delicious quality of the tenor Muro Lomanto's voice was much admired. How attractive is this sunny timbre in which all is charm and delicate envelopment. The real Mediterranean voice with all its light and allurement!

Let us render homage to the conscientious compositions of Scattola and Mme. Ticozzi and note the almost exaggerated detail of the orchestral performance obtained by Tullio Serafin, who gave us an overture of paradoxical finish but who, in his search after exquisite instrumental detail, did not hesitate to slow up the general movement a bit. And let us praise the virtuosos of the Straram Orchestra, who assured each timbre its maximum of vivacity and color.

At the moment the most illustrious soloists are contesting for Parisian platforms. It is impossible to do full justice to them all. Too many recitals coincide. We have once again seen the good giant whom experience inclines toward a curious, smiling affability. Less crude and less gruff than formerly, he has become one of the most refined and able of concert singers. His voice, which develops toward a more extended acuteness, has now only at exceptional moments those deep, masculine explosions that dumbfounded a crowd. It lingers today over threaded tones, murmurs, whispers and stifled sighs. Jazz and America have passed along here. Chaliapin, who can do everything, seems to have wished to prove to us that the tours de force of Jack Smith and Vaughn de Leath did not alarm him. And now he amuses himself by making unexpected sounds with a conjurer's imagination that produces a B flat from his cheeks or an F sharp from his nostrils. And he takes unheard-of liberties with the texts, mixing up the rhythms, interfering with the meters and sculpturing the syllables without giving a care to the author's intentions.

From anyone else such audacities would be inadmissible. And one must be very chary of going to school with such a professor. For he alone can maintain the privilege of ennobling everything by his vocal genius, his intuition and this mysterious gift of keeping all human life, strength and feeling held in the enchantment of two notes.

Ninon Vallin has dazzled us with a South American and Spanish recital of unheard-of richness and flavor. With that faculty of mime of hers that one knows, she was in turn a pathetic and moving "señora" and a "maja." Her voice immediately took the Iberian, Argentine or Cuban color that the original works she was interpreting required. She was applauded at length by a crowd charmed by her art.

I lack space to state all the merit of the score that Jacques Ibert has written to complete the décors of Oschsé in that gorgeous Castiglione that the magnificent caprice of Mme. Ganna Walska is reviving. Around the vividly colored text of Gignoux, whose merits Charles Memré has analyzed, this music establishes an atmosphere of verisimilitude. The limitation of the Second Empire Valse is a masterpiece of taste, observation and wit.

And I must content myself by acclaiming the lively, artistic interest of the Ambassadeurs show, which includes numbers of high worth, such as the "Children of China," Lester Allen and Nelly Breen, Joe Ray, Jimmy Ray and that extraordinary Georges Dewey Washington who, by his poignant sincerity, so profundly stirs all civilized people, who feel themselves in the presence of a mysterious message come from the depths of the centuries, bringing us the cry of distress of a race that has been able to draw an art from its suffering and resignation.

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Art in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Francisco

FROM the California Palace of the Legion of Honor comes announcement that the total attendance since the opening of the All-American Exhibition of Contemporary Sculpture, April 27 to July 1, is 555,946 visitors.

The announcement has been made by the board of trustees of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor that the exhibition, originally planned to close Nov. 1, will be retained until Jan. 1.

The East-West Gallery's exhibition of paintings and drawings by Boris Deutsch continues through July. Boris Deutsch is one of the few who has not been subject to outside influences, for the simple reason that he has never had opportunity to be exposed to anything which might mold or sway him.

Deutsch is a painter who has lived intensely, within. His life in Russia was one of struggle and hardships; his life in America, even more so. His urge to "paint and paint" keeps him at work into all hours of the night and early morning after each day's struggle for existence. Deutsch's work is potentially great work, such as no artist can do unless he has the power, the understanding, and the philosophy of life to work from within out.

Art collectors are appreciating Deutsch's work in a substantial way, one canvas being purchased by the Temple Emanuel where it will be installed.

Credit is due the donors of the fountain presented to the Douglas Playground by the East and West of Castro Street Improvement Club, for their discrimination in selecting Jacques Schnier for the commission. The main form of the fountain is cast in concrete, covered with buff colored stucco. The drinking bowl is lined with blue and green tiling. Above the bowl is inset a bas-relief panel carved in marble and which represents two baseball players. Between this and the bowl is another marble panel which bears an inscription.

The Western Association of Art Museum Dealers held their annual meeting last week at the Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, Oakland, Calif. Election of officers for the coming year took place as follows: President, Reginald Poland, director of the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego; vice-president, William Alanson Bryan, director of the Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, Samuel J. Hume, director of the Berkeley Art Museum.

The downtown galleries have been devoted exclusively to prints—lithographs, etchings and block prints. There is an especially delightful and amusing collection in the lighter vein at Courvoisiers, where the works of Mable Dwight, Peggy Bacon and Mildred Coughlin combine to lead one's thoughts afield.

Miss Dwight turns to hoi polloi and the slums for the subjects of her lithographs, imbuing in these charm and humor. Miss Bacon also turns to common people for her inspiration but with satirical keeness she culls a different phase of their usages. Mildred Coughlin resorts to a more subtle humor, in her etchings, with a delightful whimsicality permeating some of her work.

At the Paul Elder Gallery, the blocks of Margaret Patterson have been attracting much attention. Seldom does one see such rich luscious depth of color in block prints. Wonderful blues and greens render her Italian landscapes particularly colorful, and the use of black backgrounds for some of her still-life subjects makes them most effective. The flower studies, which are semidecorative, are like her landscapes, well handled.

Concurrently are also shown a few block prints in color by W. J. Phillips, which show traces of Japanese block methods. Lithographs by Albert W. Barker are a conservative note in this group. Fine composition is noted in his "Snow on Rose Valley" and "Rising Mist, Marthas Vineyard."

A comprehensive collection of aquatints, mezzotints, etchings and drypoints by Frank Short, one of the foremost English printmakers, is on exhibition at the gallery of Vickery, Atkins and Torrey.

Reinhardt Revival of 'Die Fledermaus'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Max Reinhardt has surprised and delighted everyone by presenting a typically Reinhardtian production of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." It is a superb show which promises to last all through the summer months at the Deutsches Theater. This new production marks one of the high points of the Berlin Festival this year.

Reinhardt has restored to "Die Fledermaus" its original operetta flavor. There is humor and style in this production. It is like a delightful simple comedy with waltz music. For the whole production is inspired and saturated by the Strauss music and the Viennese dance interpreted by the playboy of the European theater, Max Reinhardt.

Reinhardt uses the revolving stage publicly, notably in the second act, at the soiree in the palace of the Austrian nobleman, Prince Orlovsky. When the guests arrive they walk and dance from cloak-room past the buffet and through the corridors to the grand ballroom as though it were really the Hapsburg Schönbrunn itself. The whole world moves as if in a dream. It was a combination of color and melody, grace, sweetness and charm rarely seen in a modern theater. And to crown all one was presented with a ballet ensemble from Vienna, which performed with such verve and elan that one marveled at the survival of such graceful dancing in this era of foxtrot and strange rhythms.

Several of the leading rôles which are usually singing rôles, have been given to ligitimate actors. Their voices are not always equal to the demands vocally, but the acting provided compensation. There were three professional singers in the cast: Maria Rajdl, Adele Kern, and Carl Jöken, who all brought pleasant voices and presences to their parts. The cream of the evening was the combined ensemble acting of the six male principal rôles. Hermann Thimig played the rôle of Eisenstein, usually taken by a tenor. Herr Thimig brought all his droll playing to the rôle.

Prince Orlovsky, originally written as a soubrette rôle, is more a masculine part acted with superb charm in a mock-Hapsburg manner by Oscar Karlweis. Otto Wallburg makes a splendid prison-director, while Tibor von Halmay is grotesque, graceful, and comic all in one. Josef Danegger stutters his way through the rôle of the advocate, and Hans Moser, the Viennese comic leaves an indelible impression in a small rôle. Ludwig Kainer's settings and costumes delight the eye.

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CHILDREN all over the world are echoing this cry as they eagerly watch for the daily visits of their much-loved friend The Christian Science Monitor.

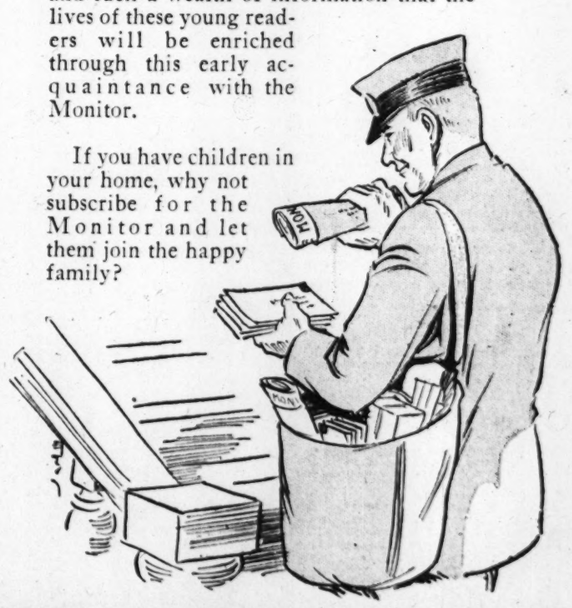
STORIES, pictures, puzzles and poems every day in The Children's Corner, and each Monday on The Children's Page! What fun to follow the doings of Snubs, the world's happiest pup; Waddles, the cheerful duck; Mr. Scroggins, the oldest squirrel on Boston Common; Florrie, the pompous pigeon; Percy Pig and Edward Elephant; and many other friendly birds and animals who sport through these pages from time to time, and are prime favorites with the little ones!

Entertaining stories of school life, sports and adventure for the older girls and boys on The Young Folks' Page each Thursday; as well as short articles on news, and such subjects as art, history and travel.

How thrilling to send letters to The Mail Bag; to see one's name in print, and to become acquainted with boys and girls all over the country and in other lands!

During the summer vacation, there are hours in the day when fathers and mothers question how they may provide their children with the most enjoyable and profitable entertainment. The Children's Pages and special daily features will solve this problem, for they will bring to the young folks delightful companions, and such a wealth of information that the lives of these young readers will be enriched through this early acquaintance with the Monitor.

If you have children in your home, why not subscribe for the Monitor and let them join the happy family?



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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CRICKET GAME AGAIN DRAWN

Twelfth Time Since 1827 Oxford and Cambridge Have Tied

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE CRICKET WINNERS

Year and winner	Margin
1827—Drawn	
1828—Oxford	115 runs
1829—Oxford	121 runs
1836—Oxford	98 runs
1839—Cambridge	Innings and 123 runs
1840—Cambridge	62 runs
1841—Cambridge	8 runs
1842—Cambridge	162 runs
1843—Cambridge	54 runs
1844—Drawn	
1845—Cambridge	6 wickets
1846—Oxford	3 wickets
1847—Cambridge	128 runs
1848—Oxford	22 runs
1849—Cambridge	2 wickets
1850—Oxford	127 runs
1851—Cambridge	Innings and 4 runs
1852—Oxford	Innings and 77 runs
1853—Oxford	Innings and 19 runs
1854—Oxford	Innings and 8 runs
1855—Oxford	2 wickets
1856—Cambridge	2 wickets
1857—Oxford	81 runs
1858—Oxford	Innings and 78 runs
1859—Cambridge	25 runs
1860—Cambridge	3 wickets
1861—Cambridge	153 runs
1862—Cambridge	8 wickets
1863—Oxford	8 wickets
1864—Oxford	4 wickets
1865—Oxford	114 runs
1866—Cambridge	12 runs
1867—Cambridge	5 wickets
1868—Cambridge	168 runs
1869—Cambridge	2 runs
1870—Cambridge	2 runs
1871—Oxford	8 wickets
1872—Cambridge	Innings and 166 runs
1873—Oxford	2 wickets
1874—Oxford	Innings and 92 runs
1875—Oxford	8 runs
1876—Cambridge	9 wickets
1877—Oxford	10 wickets
1878—Cambridge	220 runs
1879—Cambridge	8 wickets
1880—Cambridge	114 runs
1881—Oxford	135 runs
1882—Cambridge	7 wickets
1883—Cambridge	7 wickets
1884—Oxford	7 wickets
1885—Cambridge	7 wickets
1886—Oxford	7 wickets
1887—Oxford	7 wickets
1888—Drawn	
1889—Cambridge	Innings and 105 runs
1890—Cambridge	7 wickets
1891—Cambridge	2 wickets
1892—Oxford	5 wickets
1893—Cambridge	266 runs
1894—Oxford	8 wickets
1895—Cambridge	134 runs
1896—Oxford	4 wickets
1897—Cambridge	179 runs
1898—Oxford	9 wickets
1899—Drawn	
1900—Drawn	
1901—Drawn	
1902—Cambridge	5 wickets
1903—Oxford	268 runs
1904—Drawn	
1905—Cambridge	40 runs
1906—Cambridge	94 runs
1907—Cambridge	5 wickets
1908—Oxford	2 wickets
1909—Drawn	
1910—Oxford	Innings and 126 runs
1911—Oxford	74 runs
1912—Cambridge	2 wickets
1913—Cambridge	4 wickets
1914—Oxford	194 runs
1919—Oxford	45 runs
1920—Drawn	
1921—Cambridge	Innings and 24 runs
1922—Cambridge	Innings and 100 runs
1923—Oxford	Innings and 227 runs
1924—Cambridge	9 wickets
1925—Drawn	
1926—Cambridge	34 runs
1927—Cambridge	116 runs
1928—Drawn	
1929—Drawn	

Cambridge 43, Oxford 36, Drawn 12.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The ninety-first annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge ended at Lord's Ground, Wednesday in a draw as 11 of its predecessors had done, although the Cantabs, by a sporting declaration in the second innings, made a bold bid to develop their first-innings advantage into a victory.

The game ended in a display of bright forcing cricket; but it began in quite another fashion and provided little to arouse enthusiasm from the spectators until J. T. Morgan, succeeding where the more renowned Batsmen had failed, saved the Light Blues from a threatened early collapse.

The Cantabs won the toss and elected to make first use of the wicket, but instead of scoring quickly, as most people expected they would, they treated the Oxonians bowling with what appeared an exaggerated respect and had gathered only 147 runs by stodgy cricket when the fifth wicket fell.

Morgan Bats Brilliantly

Then came Morgan to put a different complexion on affairs. Once he had settled down he made glorious shots all round the wicket, reached a century safely and at the close of the first day's play wanted only 39 more runs to put up a fresh individual record for the match. Tuesday morning, however, he was caught after he had added 16 to his overnight score of 133. His was a splendid effort, one of the finest in the long history of the fixture and he received a tremendous ovation as he returned to the pavilion. He was the ninth man out with the Cambridge total at 345 runs and the innings ended soon afterward for 377.

Oxford began batting in much the same way as Cambridge had done and when it had lost half a dozen wickets for 157 runs it seemed booked for a "follow on." But once again the moment produced the man. The Nawab of Pataudi, the first Indian student ever chosen to play for Oxford against Cambridge, alleviated the gravity of the situation by digging himself in and taking no chances whatever—even with full pitched balls that absolutely asked to be dispatched to the boundary. As the score mounted steadily the lithe young Indian displayed a decreasing degree of caution and, after reaching his half-century he pressed along at a fine rate. How he speeded up can be judged from the fact that he took two hours and 35 minutes to reach his first 50 runs, but only 40 minutes to complete the second.

Is Cleanly Bowled

Meanwhile his team mates contented themselves in keeping their wickets intact as long as possible. At last the hero was clean bowled by E. D. Blundell while he attempted to make a big drive. His departure was practically the end of Oxford's innings, which realized 216 runs.

Commencing the second innings early Wednesday, Cambridge went for the bowling right away and rattled up 220 runs for four wickets. At this point the Light Blue captain declared the venture closed and set about the task of dismissing the rivals the second time before stumps were drawn. As the Oxford men required 352 runs to win, victory for them was quite out of the question and it simply became a matter of whether the Dark Blues could hold out until stumps were drawn.

One Oxford wicket went down soon, but once again the Nawab of Pataudi stepped into the breach. With A. M. Crawley he batted on steadily and comfortably and bursting into freedom only 100 had been served on the scoreboard. Crawley was caught when he had hit 83 and the Indian was dismissed the same way. He had made 81 at the time and stood within 16 runs of being the only man ever to hit two centuries in the course of one inter-varsity match.

At the conclusion of the last over Oxford had totalled 202 runs for 3 wickets. The Dark Blues had saved the game in gallant fashion and were only 149 runs behind with 7 wickets still to fall. There wasn't anything dull about Oxfords second knock. The bat was laid on the ball with a heavy hand and one enormous swipe by Crawley lifted the leather clean over one of the stands.

In the previous contests Cambridge has been victorious 43 times and Oxford 36. The summary:

CAMBRIDGE—First Innings

S. A. Block, c. Garland-Wells, b. Wellings	36
G. D. Kemp-Welch, c. Barber, b. Garthwaite	57
E. T. Killick, c. Kingsley, b. Wellings	0
B. N. Valentine, b. Hill-Wood	11
G. C. Grant, c. Benson, b. Wellings	6
M. J. Turnbull, b. Wellings	27
J. T. Morgan, c. Kingsley, b. Wellings	149
W. K. Harbinson, b. Garland-Wells	37
H. R. W. Butterworth, b. Garland-Wells	10
A. S. Fabian, not out	16
E. D. Blundell, b. Hill-Wood	20
Extras	8
Total	377

Second Innings

S. A. Block, b. Wellings	55
G. D. Kemp-Welch, c. Ford, b. Garthwaite	29
E. T. Killick, lbw., b. Garland-Wells	31
B. N. Valentine, run out	32
M. J. Turnbull, not out	32
J. T. Morgan, not out	14
Extras	7
Total for 4 wickets declared	220

OXFORD—First Innings

A. T. Barber, lbw., b. Butterworth	17
A. M. Crawley, c. Morgan, b. Blundell	33
Nawab of Pataudi, b. Blundell	106
P. F. Kingsley, c. Harbinson, b. Kemp-Welch	6
N. M. Ford, c. Grant, b. Fabian	5
P. J. Brett, c. Butterwarth, b. Kemp-Welch	24
H. M. Garland-Wells, c. Valentine, b. Kemp-Welch	13
E. T. Benson, b. Grant	9
C. K. Hill-Wood, c. Grant, b. Fabian	9
E. M. Wellings, b. Blundell	4
P. F. Garthwaite, not out	6
Extras	20
Total	246

Second Innings

A. T. Barber, b. Blundell	6
A. M. Crawley, c. Valentine, b. Butterworth	83
Nawab of Pataudi, c. Valentine, b Kemp-Welch	84
P. G. Kingsley, not out	6
N. M. Ford, not out	4
Extras	19
Total for 3 wickets	202

BOWLING ANALYSIS

CAMBRIDGE—First Innings

	O	M	R	W
C. K. Hill-Wood	50.2	16	116	2
E. M. Wellings	45	10	118	5
H. M. Garland-Wells	25	9	54	2
P. F. Garthwaite	18	2	63	1
P. J. Brett	8	1	18	0

Second Innings

C. K. Hill-Wood	12	1	58	0
E. M. Wellings	20	4	61	1
H. M. Garland-Wells	10	1	48	1
P. F. Garthwaite	7	2	40	1
P. J. Brett	3	0	6	0

OXFORD—First Innings

	O	M	R	W
E. D. Blundell	39	21	63	3
G. D. Kemp-Welch	24	10	52	3
S. Fabian	24.3	7	40	2
H. R. W. Butterworth	19	4	49	1
G. C. Grant	5	0	22	1

Second Innings

	O	M	R	W
E. D. Blundell	18	8	30	2
G. D. Kemp-Welch	11	5	27	0
H. R. W. Butterworth	15	1	89	1
G. C. Grant	8	3	25	0
A. S. Fabian	8	3	25	0

SPENCER INCREASES LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Freddie Spencer, the title-holder, strengthened his hold on first place in the United States professional cycling championship standing of 1929 when he won the one-third-mile championship race at the Velodrome in 1m.34s.8. William Fenn was second. This gives Spencer 39 points in the standing, 11 more than Edward Raffo, who is second. Joseph DeVito, Unione Sportiva Italiana, won the one-third-mile amateur championship race, the second of the series to determine that title, in 40s.8. DeVito won the other amateur championship race held and now has 10 points to his credit, while Edward Amman, Century Road Club of America and Edward Seufert, Bay View Wheelmen, are tied for second with 4 points each.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	9	1	.900
San Francisco	8	2	.800
Hollywood	7	2	.778
Mission	7	2	.778
Oakland	8	3	.800
Sacramento	2	7	.222
Seattle	2	8	.200
Portland	1	9	.100

RESULTS JULY 10

Hollywood 11, Seattle 5.
Los Angeles 1, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 3.
Mission 12, Portland 4.

ALLENTOWN BUYS AND RELEASES

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Edward Sperber, Allentown outfielder, was released outright and Foster, an Elmira pitcher, was purchased from the New York-Pennsylvania League Baseball Club, officials of the local team announced here after a telephone conversation with Manager Konnick of Allentown, who is with the team in Providence. Foster will report to the Dukes in Hartford on Friday or Saturday.

SMITH IS OPTIONED

PROVIDENCE (AP)—Alonzo Smith, young right-handed pitcher, who has been a relief pitcher for the Providence Grays for several weeks, has been sent on option to the Independence (Kan.) team, Manager Rader announced. Smith, a native of Maine, is a product of John T. Slattery's baseball "school" held this summer at Braves Field. Rader has great hopes for him with a little more experience.

HERRON WINS STATE TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ARDMORE, Pa.—S. Davidson Herron, United States amateur champion in 1919, added another golf title to his list here, Wednesday, when he won the Pennsylvania state amateur championship, defeating Hugh M. Hamill, Merion Cricket Club, in the final round, 1 up.

OWEN REPORTS TO SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Lemuel Owen, right-handed pitcher, who was obtained from Hartford last winter in a trade for Gary Fortune, has reported to the Springfield Eastern League Baseball Club here. Owen has been pitching for Baltimore for the last few weeks and has just been returned to Springfield by Vice-President Weise of the Orioles.

Leaders in International College Track and Field Meet

HARVARD-YALE CAPTAINS AND OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE PRESIDENTS
Left to Right—S. B. Kieselhorst, Yale; Roger Leigh-Wood, Oxford; D. M. Wilson, Cambridge, and James L. Reid, Harvard.

On Paper Harvard-Yale Is Favored to Beat Englishmen

Americans Figured to Win at Least Seven of the 12 Events Listed—Good Chance That Records Will Be Broken

Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge combined track and field teams clash at the Harvard Stadium Saturday in their ninth meet over a span of 30 years with each combination having triumphed over the other exactly four times. All of the meets have been close competition excepting in one instance and this affair may be no different, but the chances of the United States athletes are favored.

In talking with Coach Edward L. Farrell of the Harvard track team, however, this writer found him unwilling to voice opinion as to the outcome and he told why. "You cannot tell a thing in advance about these visitors. They are great competitors and from experience I have too much respect for the way they have upset my previous predictions."

Coach Farrell was very serious in his respect for these British athletes and, although he apparently dared not say so because of this respect, it seems that he leans toward Harvard-Yale for victory.

Pick Harvard-Yale

On paper most experts figure Harvard-Yale to win by a score of 7 to 5 or better, but because of Coach Farrell's praise for these Britons in competition, pre-meet predictions are much in the nature of speculation.

Although the performers for each team are high-grade there is little certainty of meet records being bettered excepting in two instances, the two-mile run, where two excellent competitors will meet. They need only the pressure each can furnish the other to contribute a possible record, and in the pole vault where the present record of 13 feet has been bettered several times by Yale's vaulter, F. H. Sturdy '29.

Taking event by event, from an American standpoint the Harvard-Yale combine, with only first places counting, should be reasonably certain of seven victories, the half-mile, two-mile, 220-yard low hurdles, running high jump, pole vault, 120-yard high hurdles, 16-pound shotput. Although the sprints up to the half-mile are left open, the United States athletes have the best season records. The broad jump is fairly even with either side likely to win.

Sprints In Doubt

The Englishmen will pit Garth Wilkinson of Cambridge and Bayes M. Norton of Oxford, the latter a former Yale athlete, against S. B. Kieselhorst, captain-elect of Yale, and Thomas F. Mason of Harvard as the contenders in the 100. Kieselhorst should normally win in this field, as Norton is not running as well as when he represented Yale.

The 220 and 440 find much the same men entered with Roger Leigh-Wood, Oxford president, and Charles H. Engle of Yale, the men expected to battle it out for honors with Engle favored. F. W. Tchitcherin of Cambridge, who won the 440 in 50 2-5s. in the Oxford-Cambridge meet this year, will run with Leigh-Wood for the visitors in the 440, while F. E. Cummings of Harvard will assist Engle.

The half-mile has two strong Harvard runners entered in N. P. Hallowell, freshman star the past season, and R. P. Porter Jr., and they should win over the English entries of T. Hampson of Oxford and J. N. Mason of Cambridge. The mile seems the best chance of the visitors for C. E. G. Green of Cambridge has run the distance in 4m. 22 1-5s. while the best the United States can offer is David Cobb of Harvard.

Reid After Record

Although J. N. Pumphrey of Oxford broke the Canadian record for two miles in the meet at Hamilton, Ont., last week with a time of 9m. 33 2-5s. he is given alittle chance against J. L. Reid of Harvard, who is after the meet record of 9m. 29 1-5s. and who has won the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. two-mile championship two years running. He has bettered Pumphrey's time by 10 seconds.

The low hurdles event looks like another certain United States triumph with Kieselhorst and G. A. Tupper both of whom seem certain to beat R. M. N. Tisdall of Cambridge or R. St. G. Harper of Oxford. The high hurdles find E. E. Record of Harvard and A. S. Devoe of Yale entered against I. R. Mann of Cambridge and Harper with the American athletes having the best season records to judge them.

G. V. Wolfe of Yale is picked to win the high jump against C. E. S. Gordon of Oxford. The running broad jump has W. T. Spartain and R. W. Revans of Cambridge facing W. C. Rowe of Harvard and J. F. Oldt of Yale. Rowe is favored because of better previous records having jumped over 23 feet, but not consistently.

After Pole Vault Mark

The pole vault is certain to be an event in which the United States college team will score unless the unexpected should happen for both F. H. Sturdy and Ashley Pond 3d of Yale are better vaulters than E. R. McGill of Oxford, former University of Florida athlete, and S. R. McPhee of Cambridge. Sturdy and Pond are out to break the existing record.

The 16-pound shotput finds C. F. Gates of Oxford and formerly a Princeton athlete, in competition against J. E. Uihlein Jr., a Yale freshman this spring, and J. S. O'Gorman also of Yale. Gates is hardly expected to be able to defeat both of them.

HALL-MERCUR WIN DOUBLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. G. Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, Pa., brought the United States clay court tennis tournament to a close at the Woodstock Country Club by winning the doubles championship in a hard-fought five-set battle.

They defeated Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman, both of Los Angeles, Calif., 10—12, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4. The losers recently captured the United States intercollegiate team title at Philadelphia under the colors of Occidental College. Following the match, trophies were presented to the winners in both divisions of play, and all the participants left Indianapolis for Syracuse to compete in the New York State tournament being held there this week. Emmett J. Pare of Chicago won the singles crown here July 9 by conquering Hall in another five-set encounter.

Gorchakoff Plays Well

Gorchakoff played brilliantly before acknowledging defeat, but his spectacular performance failed to offset the ragged exhibition of tennis made by his partner.

Gorchakoff was all over the court. Service aces, smashing overhead shots and powerful drives gave him a total of 37 earned points, 10 more than either of his opponents, but Kussman committed 99 errors to make the Hall-Mercur triumph possible.

In spite of this, however, the match was a colorful and closely contested battle from beginning to end. The victors won only 11 points or three games more than their rivals during the 2½-hour duel.

Twenty-two games were necessary to decide the first set. Every tilt was won on service until Hall failed to deliver in the twenty-second clash. Hall's service again was broken in the fourth game of the second series to account for the Pacific Coast team's winning margin.

After the first two games of the third set had been divided, Hall's service was broken for the third time in the next tilt, but he and his partner braced immediately and captured five consecutive games to clinch the set.

The fourth set was almost a duplication of the opening series—only the outcome was reversed. Gorchakoff lost his own service in the sixth game, but Hall's offerings were broken for the fourth time of the match in the next tilt and then the teams battled on even terms until Kussman failed to deliver in the sixteenth game. Hall and Mercur won this clash with the loss of only one point.

Two double faults by Hall enabled Kussman and Gorchakoff to break his service for the fifth time in the third game of the deciding set, and they immediately grabbed a lead of three games to one. This advantage, however, was short-lived.

Just as defeat seemed almost inevitable, the Easterners braced and made a successful drive to victory. They broke through Gorchakoff's service and reeled off three straight games with the loss of only three points.

Stroke Analysis

A momentary rally enabled the coast netmen to square the set at 4-all, but Mercur easily won on his own service, and then the ultimate champions broke through Gorchakoff's offerings for the second time of the series to end the match. Kussman drove out of bounds on the final point.

The point scores and stroke analysis of the battle, showing double faults, neted returns, out of bounds shots, placements and service aces follow:

FIRST SET

Hall-Mercur—
3 4 1 4 3 4 1 4 7 5 2 6 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 1 1—70
Gorchakoff-Kussman—
5 0 4 0 5 0 4 2 9 3 4 4 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 1 4 4—71
—12
—10

	N.	O.	P.	A.	D.F.
Hall	10	16	8	4	2
Mercur	11	11	12	0	1
Kussman	15	13	8	1	1
Gorchakoff	8	4	11	0	1

SECOND SET

Mercur-Hall 4 4 2 2 2 4 1 4 4—27—3
Gorchakoff-Kussman—
6 0 4 4 4 0 4 0 6—28—6

	N.	O.	P.	A.	D.F.
Hall	3	6	3	0	1
Mercur	6	2	3	1	0
Kussman	7	5	3	2	1
Gorchakoff	2	4	3	2	1

THIRD SET

Hall-Mercur 6 0 4 4 4 6 4 4—32—6
Gorchakoff-Kussman 4 4 6 2 2 4 2 0—24—2

	N.	O.	P.	A.	D.F.
Hall	3	3	2	3	1
Mercur	5	5	4	0	0
Kussman	7	6	3	1	0
Gorchakoff	5	5	3	0	1

FOURTH SET

Hall-Mercur—
6 4 4 3 4 4 2 1 4 2 4 0 4 0 6 4—52—9
Gorchakoff-Kussman—
4 6 2 5 0 2 4 4 2 4 2 4 1 4 4 1—49—7

	N.	O.	P.	A.	D.F.
Hall	13	10	6	0	1
Mercur	3	5	6	0	0
Kussman	7	14	5	2	1
Gorchakoff	8	7	11	0	2

FIFTH SET

Hall-Mercur 4 0 2 1 4 4 4 3 4 4—30—6
Gorchakoff-Kussman—
2 4 4 4 0 1 2 5 2 2—26—4

	N.	O.	P.	A.	D.F.
Hall	3	7	2	0	2
Mercur	2	2	1	0	0
Kussman	9	8	2	1	0
Gorchakoff	7	2	7	0	1

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS DOUBLES

—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif., 10—12, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4.

CHICAGO CLUB KEEPS GOING

Yankees Fail to Halt Team Which Just Won Series Against Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	50	19	.724
New York	43	21	.672
St. Louis	37	28	.569
Detroit	4	28	.525
Cleveland	38	37	.507
Washington	28	45	.384
Chicago	29	51	.363
Boston	23	56	.291

RESULTS JULY 10

Detroit 10, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 6, New York 3.
Cleveland 9, Washington 6.

Although in seventh place in the American League pennant race, the Chicago White Sox are making themselves conspicuous, first by taking three out of four games against the Philadelphia Athletics and second by defeating the second-place New York Yankees, Wednesday, 6 to 3. Thomas, who is apparently right in form these days, and who stopped the Athletics, 5 to 4, five days ago, was responsible from a pitching viewpoint, for the White Sox victory over the champions.

The White Sox entered the Yankee series much the same way in which they entered their last series against Philadelphia. They were not conceded much of a chance to win even one game. They lost three straight to the Yankees in their first meeting in May and dropped four straight to them in June. Therefore, their victory Wednesday was their first one in eight games, with the champions.

Thomas Stops Yankees

Thomas made his first start against the Yankees, his inability to compete earlier in the year preventing him from starting against them before. He let New York have only eight hits, two of them doubles by Ruth. Chicago's recent success can be traced in a great measure to good hitting by Watwood, Reynolds and Shires, the last named being looked upon as one of the most promising newcomers in the majors this season. Shires made two hits, the fourth straight game in which he has made at least two hits, and he hit safely in his ninth straight game. His batting average for those nine games is .500. Reynolds contributed a home run and two singles.

The Athletics have struck their first snag of the season. In dividing a doubleheader with St. Louis Wednesday, they marked up a record of only two victories in their last six games, a most unusual occurrence for the team. Yet Connie Mack will say that he never saw a club that could win all the time, and so long as his team does not fall into too radical a slump he is not concerned. And in spite of his loss, Wednesday, in the second game of the doubleheader, his team gained on the Yankees, who were defeated by one-half a game. The Philadelphia margin over the second place is now eight full games.

Ehmke Allows Two Hits

Connie Mack has seen nothing more encouraging this season than the pitching of Ehmke Wednesday in the opening game of the twin bill. The Athletics obtained Ehmke from the Red Sox in 1926, yet he has not pitched a better game for them than he pitched Wednesday, when he allowed only two hits and but for a triple by Manush in the ninth inning, followed by a sacrifice by Schulte, Ehmke would have scored a one-hit shutout.

Ehmke's opponent was Gray, a former Athletic, whose desire to beat his former team mates was so great that he pitched shutout baseball also up to the ninth, when he weakened long enough for Philadelphia to score four times. Gray made two previous starts against Philadelphia this season and won one of them. The second game was a hitting affair in which the Browns batted the great left-hander, Walberg, out of the box in the third inning.

Manush Nearly Up to Foxx

The Philadelphia-St. Louis series is also a struggle between two great hitters for batting leadership. Foxx made only one hit in each game and Manush made one in the first and two in the second to give him an average of .395 to .396 for Foxx. Foxx is making his first real bid for batting honors, while Manush won laurels in 1926 and was only one point behind Goslin in 1928.

Sorrell's victory over Boston Wednesday was his eleventh of the season. Cleveland passed the .500 mark in the standing by winning its fifth game out of its last six, 9 to 7, with Washington on the losing end. Ferrell, in addition to receiving credit for the victory as pitcher, helped his club with a home run in the seventh with a man on and Falk hit one in the fifth with two on. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	7	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1

Batteries—Ehmke and Perkins; Gray and Schang. Time—1h. 47m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	x	—	7	11	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	5	12	1

Batteries—Blaeholder, Crowder, and Ferrell; Walberg, Rommel, Quinn and Perkins. Winning pitcher—Blaeholder. Losing pitcher—Rommell. Time—2h. 23m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	—	6	11	1
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	3	8	1

Batteries — Thomas and Berg; Heimach, Sherid and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Heimach. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	0	x	—	9	10	2
Washington	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	7	10	1

Batteries — Miljus, Ferrell and L. Sewell; Brown, Hadley, Burke, Liska, and Tate. Winning pitcher—Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Time—2h. 2m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	0	x	—	10	15	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	—	6	11	1

Batteries—Sorrell and Hargrave; Milton Gaston, Dobens and Berry. Time—2h. 18m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	54	32	.628
Toronto	46	41	.529
Baltimore	42	40	.512
Montreal	45	41	.506
Reading	40	39	.506
Newark	42	42	.500
Buffalo	40	45	.471
Jersey City	29	55	.345

RESULTS JULY 10

Rochester 7, Jersey City 3.
Toronto 6, Newark 1.
Reading 8, Montreal 4.
Reading 7, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 5 (13 innings).

MOSSER WINS MEDAL

KENNEBUNK BEACH, Me. (AP)—Karl Mosser of the Brae Burn Country Club turned in a 74 Wednesday to take medalist honors in the qualifying round of the Maine open amateur golf tournament over the par 72 course of the Webhannet Club here. E. R. Held of New York, the titleholder, did not enter the tournament to defend his title.

Miss Hicks Winner in the Second Round

Favorites Again Advance in Griswold Cup Women's Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTERN POINT, Conn.—Although two rounds were scheduled to be played Wednesday in the annual Griswold Cup women's golf tournament on the links of the Shennecossett Country Club, the second round was the only one contested, as rain prevented the playing of the third in the afternoon.

All of the favorites came through the second round, with Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former British, United States and Canadian champion, having the closest competition. She met Mrs. Ruth M. Raymond of the Baton Rouge Golf Club and won by a 2-and-1 margin. Mrs. Hurd has already won the Griswold Cup twice.

Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club, holder of the metropolitan and eastern championships, advanced to the quarterfinals by defeating Miss Elizabeth F. Morris of the Huntington Valley Country Club, 4 and 3, while Miss Virginia Wilson of the Onwentsia Club defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Woodway Country Club, Connecticut state champion, 5 and 3.

Miss Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Country Club had the easiest match of all when she defeated Mrs. L. C. Duboise, Ridgewood Country Club, 9 and 7. Miss Hicks had a card of 43 for the 11 holes played. The summary:

GRISWOLD CUP CHAMPIONSHIP—

Second Round

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood Country Club, defeated Mrs. L. C. Duboise, Ridgewood Country Club, 9 and 7.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Ruth M. Raymond, Baton Rouge Golf Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford Golf Club, defeated Miss Mary Nixon, Philadelphia Country Club, 5 and 3.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, defeated Miss Elizabeth F. Morris, Huntington Valley Country Club, 4 and 3.

Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsia Club, defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Woodway Country Club, 5 and 3.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh Country Club, defeated Mrs. Norman K. Toerge, Nassau Country Club, 6 and 5.

Miss Edith Quier, Huntington Valley Country Club, defeated Mrs. K. S. Fenn, New Haven Country Club, 6 and 5.

Miss Doris Bryant, Brooklawn Country Club, defeated Mrs. Jay Lee, Hackensack Golf Club, 4 and 2.

HALCYONS DEFEAT SHATTUCKS, 11 to 5

Enter Third Round of Hempstead Polo Cup Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Old Aiken polo four, under the exigencies of handicaps, split in two temporarily July 10, and two of the winners of the Third Westbury challenge trophy, with the addition of a pair of younger brothers, calling themselves the Halcyons, defeated the other two, aided by James C. Cooley and S. P. Porter, using the cognomen of the Shattucks, by a score of 11 to 5, in the second round of the Hempstead Cups series, at Meadow Brook.

D. Stewart Iglehart, at No. 3 was the outstanding scorer for the winners, with four goals, while Porter, though so low in ranking as to carry no handicap at all, was the best for the losers. Robert L. Gerry Jr. with three, beat out his elder brother, Elbridge, of the Harvard champion team, who secured only two.

By the terms of the competition, 12 goals is the limit, and the Old Aiken team, as the result of their victory last year, were increased to a total of 16. So the division was inevitable. The summary:

HALCYONS	SHATTUCKS
No. 1—Elbridge T. Gerry	S. P. Porter
No. 2—Robert L. Gerry Jr.	James P. Mills
No. 3—D. Stewart Iglehart	James C. Cooley
Back—Philip Iglehart	James C. Rathborne

Score—Halcyons 11, Shattucks 5. Goals—D. S. Iglehart 4, R. L. Gerry 2, Philip Iglehart 2, E. T. Gerry 2, for Halcyons; Porter 2, Mills, Cooley, Rathborne, for Shattucks. Referee—W. H. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	52	25	.675
St. Paul	49	32	.605
Minneapolis	47	32	.595
Indianapolis	38	42	.475
Louisville	35	44	.443
Columbus	35	46	.432
Toledo	31	46	.402
Milwaukee	30	49	.380

RESULTS JULY 10

Toledo 10, Louisville 8 (15 innings).
Columbus 7, Indianapolis 6.
St. Paul 1, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis at Kansas City (rain).

COMISKEY GETS HOLE-IN-ONE

WHITE PLAINS—A hole-in-one occurred in the third monthly New York Athletic Club tourney held over the Knowlwood links here Wednesday, when Charles W. Comiskey sank a mashie-niblick shot on the 115-yard third hole.

Shotton Signs a New Three-Year Contract

By the

LONG-DISTANCE HITTERS BUSY

Nine Home Runs Made at Philadelphia—13 Hit in Majors Wednesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	48	26	.649
Chicago	45	28	.616
New York	43	28	.606
St. Louis	42	28	.600
Brooklyn	34	40	.459
Cincinnati	29	43	.403
Philadelphia	28	45	.384
Boston	27	47	.365
Montreal	27	47	.365

RESULTS JULY 10

Cincinnati 10, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 9.
Chicago 6, New York 5.
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 6.

The lovers of heavy hitting and the supporters of the lively ball in baseball had a fine opportunity to cheer Wednesday as the National League games rounded out a total of 108 hits and 19 runs in four games, including a barrage of 13 home runs. One game alone produced nine home runs, one short of the major league record for a game, while Pittsburgh, with five, fell long short of the record for one club in a game.

Those who claim that the baseball is no more lively than it ever was, if there are any left, should have seen the game between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and, incidentally, it would have been a good thing if the fans and officials who do not think that "cop flies" can be turned into home runs could also have been eyewitnesses to the 15-to-9 victory of the league leaders which kept them ahead of the Chicago Cubs by 3½ games.

Home Runs Total 18

The nearness of the right field fence in the Phillies' park is famous. The nine home runs helped the major leagues produce a total of 18 for the day in nine games, an average of two per game. Southern, Hurst, Klein and O'Doul, the "big four" home run hitters of the Phillies, each added one to his total, while Lloyd Waner, Traynor and Fussell made one each for the Pirates and Grantham hit two. Klein has now hit 24 home runs; Hurst has hit 15, and O'Doul totals 17. All told, the Phillies have made 84 home runs this season, compared to their 1928 full season total of 85. From all indications, the Phillies will mark up the highest total of home runs in the history of that club with four of the heaviest home run-hitters in the circuit represented in their lineup.

At Brooklyn, Hafey hit a home run for the Cardinals and Frederick, the versatile recruit outfielder of the Robins, hit one. Wilson of the Chicago Cubs added one to this season's total, bringing it to 20. The only National League game that did not produce a home run was at Boston—yet the batting there was noticeable, with the Cincinnati Reds totaling 15 hits and winning, 10 to 2.

Comorosky Hitting

Since hitting was the predominating feature of the day, Comorosky of Pittsburgh deserves especial honors for being the only player to make four hits in the circuit. Here is a player whose bat is this year making him famous. He was obtained by the Pirates from Okmulgee in 1926 to report in the spring of 1927. He was twice released to Wichita Falls and recalled each time. In his last four games he has made 12 hits for an average of around .600.

The only evidence of good pitching Wednesday was that of Kolp of the Reds against Boston and Bush of the Cubs against New York. Each of these pitchers allowed only seven hits. Wilson celebrated his return to the Chicago lineup after a three-day suspension by making a home run and a double. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	12	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Bush and Taylor; Henry, Hubbell, Judd and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Time—2h. 15m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	5	1	5	0	1	0	2	15	18	2
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	9	15	0

Batteries—Fussell, Hill and Hargreaves; Benge, Elliott, Sweetland and Lerian, Davis. Winning pitcher—Fussell. Losing pitcher—Benge. Time—2h. 20m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	x	9	16	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	12	2

Batteries—Clark and Picinich; Haines, Frankhouse and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Haines. Time—1h. 55m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	10	15	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	4

Batteries—Kolp and Sukeforth; Smith, Cunningham and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Smith. Time—1h. 39m.

VETERANS MEET IN ONE SEMIFINAL

Youngsters Play in Others in Women's Western Golf

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Veterans meet in one semifinal and youngsters meet in the other as a result of the quarterfinal play in the Chicago championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Butterfield Country Club near here.

Another easy victory was scored by Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club, tourney medalist and former champion. She defeated Mrs C. W. Blackwell, Calumet Country Club, 5 and 3. Mrs. Jones took too many putts but was not forced, turning the first nine 1 up and winning four of the last six holes. She used five strokes on each of the par 3 holes going out, but made birdies on the seventh and eighth, par 5 and 6 holes. On the par 3 ninth, Mrs. Jones was hole high on her second and then used three putts.

The end of the first nine proved the turning point of the victory of Miss Jean Armstrong of Indian Hill G. C. over Miss Virginia Ingram of Sunset Ridge G. C. 2 up. The latter who featured the first round of match play with a sparkling 83, led at the turn 4 up. Coming in Miss Armstrong rallied with a brilliant 39, winning the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth. On the final hole Miss Ingram's third was short of the green and Miss Armstrong laid a long approach close enough to decide the match. The winner, who took 48 going out, had birdie 4s on the thirteenth and fourteenth and played the others, save for the short fifteenth, in par.

An upset came when Miss Helen MacMorran of Indian Hill, who squeezed into the title flight in a playoff of half a dozen scores, defeated Mrs. Lee W. Mida of the home club, former champion. Mrs. Mida's irons inaccountably refused to work accurately and Miss MacMorran won by a count of 2 and 1.

In the other contest Mrs. John Arends of Killdeer C. C. won the right to meet Mrs. Jones in the semifinal by defeating Miss Eva M. Johnson 3 and 2.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields C. C., defeated Mrs. C. W. Blackwell, Calumet C. C. 5 and 3.

Mrs. John Arends, Killdeer C. C., defeated Miss Eva M. Johnson, Exmoor C. C. 3 and 2.

Miss Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill G. C., defeated Miss Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge G. C. 2 up.

Miss Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill G. C., defeated Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Butterfield C. C. 2 and 1.

Western Golf in Round of Eight

Medalist Still in the Running —Sweet Surprises by Defeating Carter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Play in the thirtieth annual western amateur golf championship, which started with the first half of the qualifying round July 8, reached the quarterfinals late on July 10. First and second round matches were played in the all day competition July 10, and now eight players remain to battle for the 1929 title.

The outstanding match in the next round will find the tournament medalist, D. K. Moe of Portland, Ore., the University of Oregon star, playing Carey L. Ballew Jr. of the Kansas City junior college.

While the general public interest will center around the doings of the collegians, the three other battles are not to be given a back seat as far as golf is concerned.

Augustus L. Novotny of Chicago, the runner-up last year, will confine his attentions to John E. Lehman of Gary, Ind., for the greater part of the day.

In the lower bracket two exceptionally sparkling matches are scheduled. Henry J. Kaiser of Racine, Wis., will meet the Chicago player, Arthur B. Sweet, conqueror of Keefe Carter of Oklahoma City, the 1925 champion.

Gilbert Carter of Nevada, Mo., will round out the program when he tees off with Lawrence Moller of Quincy, Ill.

Had not Sweet staged a major surprise by turning back Carter, 4 and 2, the afternoon's play July 10 might have terminated without the raising of an eyebrow. The quarterfinal pairings:

D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore., vs. Carey L. Ballew Jr., Kansas City; A. L. Novotny, Chicago vs. John E. Lehman, Gary, Ind.; H. J. Kaiser, Racine, Wis. vs. Arthur B. Sweet, Chicago; Gilbert Carter, Nevada, vs. Lawrence Moller, Quincy, Ill.; Moe won his first-round match by eliminating W. S. Critchlow of Ardmore, Okla., 6 and 5 and in the afternoon disposed of Clarence W. Hubby Jr. of Dallas, Tex., 4 and 3.

Ballew reached the quarterfinal when he eliminated John McKinlay Jr. Chicago, 3 and 1, after scoring a 4 and 3 triumph over Russell Martin, another Chicagoan, in the morning 18.

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore., defeated W. S. Critchlow, Ardmore, Okla., 6 and 5.
Clarence W. Hubby Jr., Dallas, defeated Robert H. McEvary, Des Moines, 3 and 2.
Carey L. Ballew Jr., Kansas City, defeated Russell Martin, Chicago, 4 and 3.
John McKinlay Jr., Chicago, defeated John Hughes, Augusta, Ga., 1 up.
A. L. Novotny, Chicago, defeated John Van Northwick, Chicago, 5 and 4.
George F. Johnston, Tulsa, Okla., defeated Frank Justin, Chicago, 4 and 2.
John E. Lehman, Gary, Ind., defeated William Sixty, Milwaukee, 3 and 2.
Robert Coniffe Jr., Kansas City, defeated A. J. Staller, Kansas City, 2 and 1.
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City, defeated Chester C. Jones, Kansas City, 4 and 3.
Arthur B. Sweet, Chicago, defeated James A. Kennedy, Tulsa, 2 up.
Marshall Becker, Topeka, defeated Morton Benedict, Kansas City, 1 up.
H. J. Kaiser, Racine, Wis., defeated James L. Norberg, Kansas City, 5 and 4.
Gilbert Carter, Nevada, Mo., defeated Donald Armstrong, Aurora, Ill., 2 up.
Arthur Ecklund, Wichita, defeated R. E. Knepper, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes).
Frank Aylward, Kansas City, defeated Charles D. Hunter Jr., Tacoma, Wash., 1 up (20 holes).
Lawrence Moller, Quincy, Ill., defeated L. Van Zandt, Tulsa, 1 up.

Second Round

D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore., defeated Clarence W. Hubby Jr., Dallas, Tex., 4 and 3.
Carey L. Ballew Jr., Kansas City, defeated John McKinlay Jr., Chicago, 3 and 1.
A. L. Novotny, Chicago, defeated George F. Johnston, Tulsa, 4 and 3.
John E. Lehman, Gary, Ind., defeated Robert Coniffe Jr., Oklahoma City, 3 and 2.
Arthur B. Sweet, Chicago, defeated Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City, 4 and 2.
H. J. Kaiser, Racine, Wis., defeated Marshall Becker, Topeka, 1 up.
Gilbert Carter, Nevada, Mo., defeated Arthur Ecklund, Wichita, 3 and 2.
Lawrence Moller, Quincy, Ill., defeated Frank Aylward, Kansas City, 3 and 1.

MISS WILLS DEFEATS CAPT. V. A. CAZALET

LONDON (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills showed a select and keenly interested gallery, including the Prince of Wales, how easily she is able to defeat even a first-class male tennis player, when, on a private court in the West End of London, she defeated Capt. Victor A. Cazalet, M. P., by scores of 6—2, 6—4.

Captain Cazalet, former amateur squash racquets champion of Britain and a renowned tennis player, was no match for the woman champion of three nations.

The Daily Mail, describing the match says she played as if merely toying with him and ran away with the first five games before she allowed Captain Cazalet to win two, after which she promptly ran out the set. In the second set, Miss Wills allowed the score to reach 4-all before running out.

Miss Wills' opponent declared he struggled his hardest, but his efforts were unavailing as "she was too good."

This is not the first time Miss Wills has defeated a ranking male tennis star. A match with Frederic Mercur, one of the leading American players, at Forest Hills, N. Y., last summer which was won by the woman champion, aroused considerable discussion and was followed a few days later by a return match which Mercur won. Mercur said later that as long as he played a back-court game and traded drives with Miss Wills she was more than a match for him.

THREE GOLFERS TIE IN THE FIRST ROUND

PORTMARNOCK, Ire. (Canadian Press)—Abe Mitchell, Edward Ray and O'Connor of Woodbrook led the qualifiers in the first round of the Irish open golf championship which opened here Wednesday. A full gale blew all day, making playing conditions difficult.

The three leaders each had scores of 153 for the 36-hole qualifying round. Mitchell got an 80 in the morning and a 73 in the afternoon, Ray a 74 and a 79, and O'Connor 75 and 78. Maj. C. O. Hezlett was the leading amateur, with a score of 156, compiled from a 79 and a 77.

Ernest R. Whitcombe took 76 and 83 for 159; A. E. W. Compston made 81 and 79 for the same scores, and George

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	50	36	.625
New Orleans	46	38	.548
Memphis	46	43	.536
Atlanta	43	42	.506
Nashville	42	42	.500
Little Rock	38	47	.447
Mobile	34	47	.420
Chattanooga	33	46	.418

RESULTS JULY 10

Chattanooga 4, Nashville 3.
Birmingham 5, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 1.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

BUSY WBAL STAFF MAN

MICHAEL WEINER

What Is Time to Amateurs?

AMERICA is, indeed, the land of opportunity, as more than one immigrant boy and girl has discovered and made the most of. Take Michael Weiner, orchestral supervisor and staff violinist at WBAL, Baltimore, for instance.

Not so very long ago, a little brown-eyed boy came to America from his home in Vilna, Poland. There were seven brothers and sisters and an on-looker, glimpsing the little family group as they stood huddled together on the deck of the big steamer while it docked at Ellis Island, could scarcely have helped but wonder what the New World held in its lap for these little strangers. Apparently, however, around the youngest one in the group, the opportunity was already hovering, proving a little later in this case to be a wealthy patron of the arts who became interested in the little Russian's extraordinary musical talent and arranged for the boy's musical education at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore.

From then the question of a career for the little erstwhile immigrant boy was settled, and his beloved violin became his constant companion. He became very well known locally in musical circles and branching out in his musical work he was soon recognized as one of the city's foremost young musical conductors. For several years he has been a member of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, and is now concertmeister of that symphonic group.

A short while after WBAL came on the air in November, 1925, Frederick R. Huber, director of the big Baltimore station, looking about him to secure the best talent in the city for the new station's staff, appointed Michael Weiner staff violinist and orchestral supervisor, to have charge of various orchestral groups and programs. Under Mr. Huber's supervision, he organized the WBAL String Quartet, a chamber music group; the WBAL Ensemble, an instrumental trio; "The Calvertons," WBAL's salon orchestra, and the WBAL Dinner Orchestra. Mr. Weiner conducts all of these musical units, and in addition he frequently appears on the air as soloist and in obbligato work.

True to his racial instincts, Mr. Weiner says he has "always loved music" and about 15 years ago he started to collect various violin, orchestra and other instrumental works and he has now one of the most valuable musical libraries in Maryland. Thousands of copies of musical selections, including concertos, violin solos, suites, overtures, marches, valses, trios, quartets, musical comedy numbers, instrumental ballads, intermezzos and other works, now occupy an entire room and are filed in compartments that reach from floor to ceiling.

Because he feels that no one making music his life work should ever stop studying, Mr. Weiner is now coaching with Mischa Mischakoff, concert-master of the Philadelphia Orchestra and notably, one of the foremost violinists of the day.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "WBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 16

Aviation

"Roads of the Sky" (WEAF Chain). Wesley Smith, veteran pilot of the New York-Chicago run, will describe typical mail flight and reminisce on some early mail flights in 1919. Orchestra and male octet. 7 p. m.

"Flying Stories—Aviation News" (CBS). "The Super Ship"—fantastic story of 1950. Talk by prominent aviation figure. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Morning Glories" (WJZ Chain). Evening stars on morning programs. 10:30 p. m.

Master Musicians (WJZ Chain). Directed by Paul Van Loan with male quartet and Mary Hopple, contralto soloist. 7:30 p. m.

Genia Fonarlova, soprano; Cesare Sodero, conductor (WEAF Chain). Two by American Helene Crane in Russian program. 8 p. m.

Victor Hall, tenor; Ethel Codd, soprano; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS transcontinental). Old favorites. 10 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Most popular vocals, instrumentals and dramatics. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Liners (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). Harold Sanford conducts. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Gaston Dubois, cello soloist. 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Italian artists and mandolin ensemble. 11 p. m.

Band Music

Goldman Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). What thousands applaud when seeking relief in the night air of Central Park or New York University campus. 8 p. m.

Sketches

"Danny Deever" (CBS). Kipling's poem set to music by Olex Spaaks, will be sung and then dramatized. 10:30 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Same procedure here, only with more songs. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Gene Rodemich's orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). 8:30 p. m.

Synco-maties (Williams—WJZ Chain). From Chicago. 10 p. m.

Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Picture it you will—"Dancing Animal Crackers!" 10 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's orchestra (Earl—WJZ Chain transcontinental). If you like your music that way—fox trot arrangement of themes from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade." 10:30 p. m.

Bill Scott's orchestra (WEAF, KSD, WOW, KOA). Late Manger program. 12 p. m.

Troubadours (KHQ, KPO). Closing west coast network program. 11 p. m.

Movies Declared Public Utilities

National Council of Women Urges That Industry Be Regulated as Such

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The motion picture industry should be classified as public utilities and legislation to regulate it as such should be enacted in all countries, according to recommendations contained in a report of the motion picture committee of the National Council of Women, by Canon William Sheaf Chase, secretary of the Federal Motion Picture Council in America, Inc.

This action is necessary, the report states, because motion pictures are "influencing" the youth of America and other countries and undermining respect for the white race and confidence in its leadership. As a result, the report declares, the cinema is menacing the peace of the world.

The report is signed by Mrs. Robbins Gilman, chairman of the committee and also president of the Federal Motion Picture Council, which has for its watchword: "Only a centralized authority can effectively regulate the centralized motion picture industry."

LIQUOR TRAFFIC ENDS IN THE CAMEROONS

GENEVA (AP)—Theodore P. Marchand, High Commissioner of the French mandated territory of the Cameroons, the former German colony in western Africa, told the League of Nations Mandates Commission that a plan was under consideration for opening up new communication routes in the territory. It would require 10 years' work and cost $4,000,000.

The commissioner said that due to stringent restrictions on alcohol, only a limited amount of high-grade alcohol was being imported and the traffic in common spirits had ceased.

Bank of N. Dakota in Auditor's Report Shows Gain in 1928

State Mill and Elevator Association Continues to Pile Up Big Deficit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BISMARCK, N. D.—Operations of the state industrial program, sponsored by the Nonpartisan League for several years, are summarized, for the fiscal year 1928, in the annual report of the North Dakota Industrial Commission which has recently been printed. Profit was made by the Bank of North Dakota during the year while the State Mill and Elevator Association continued to pile up a deficit.

The auditor's report reveals a net profit of 12 per cent made by the bank, exclusive of farm-loan departments, after charging off depreciation and deducting 5 per cent interest due the State Treasurer on bonds. This compares favorably with 1927 operations, it is reported. The bank has capitalization of $2,000,000, with deposits at the end of the year of $22,768,439.78, a small decrease for the year.

The Grand Forks mill and elevator has a deficit of $1,632,891.18, since it began operations in 1925. The mill has operated during the year at about one-third capacity. The elevator handled 934,200 bushels of wheat during the year.

The commission reported the State's total bonded indebtedness at $34,607,500, all due to the industrial program.

Farmers' No-Par Issue Announced

Large Farming Company Tries Financing Method Long Used in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is regarded here as the first move by the farming corporations to reach out for some of the surplus funds in the hands of the investing public has just been made with the announcement that the S. A. Gerrard Company, one of the biggest agriculture concerns in the west and southwest, will market here this week 62,500 shares of its no par value common stock.

This company, a representative agricultural concern, was said to be the first of its kind that has come to Wall Street for money since the Hoover Administration's farm policy began to crystallize. The announcement started considerable speculation whether such stock offerings, which have been popular for many years in London, will become an important method of financing in the United States.

The financing will not change the control or management of the company, which has no funded debt and no preferred stock. Its net income for the year which ended November, 1928, less executive bonuses and federal income taxes, was $871,868.

PROMOTIONS ARE GIVEN IN MOTOR CONCERN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Consistent with its policy of placing in high executive positions young men who have done things of importance in the automobile world, the Peerless Motor Car Corporation has elected as president, J. A. Bohannon of Indianapolis, Ind., and as vice-president, Don P. Smith of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Bohannon has gained considerable prominence as an automotive engineer and expert in modern production methods. He was formerly vice-president of the Marmon Motor Car Company. Mr. Smith has had wide experience in automobile salesmanship and promotion methods.

'On the Interference Trail'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT LAKES, Minn.—Detroit Lakes is going to have radio reception or know the reason why. The city council has passed an ordinance taxing the owner of each radio receiving set $2. The funds collected will be used to employ an expert to run, down interference and bring about its correction, and to reimburse city officials for any steps they may take to bring about better reception. No limit has been placed on the authority of the city fathers to help in clearing up the local situation, which, it is said, is such that immediate action is necessary.

MOTORCAR EXPORTS LOWER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Automotive exports from the United States in May dropped more than $21,000,000 below the previous month and were 8 per cent less than the total for May, 1928. Exports for May were valued at $45,264,634, compared with $66,686,635 for April and $49,021,401 for May, 1928.

D. H. MILLER TO EDIT AMERICAN TREATIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—David H. Miller of New York City has been appointed editor of the United States Treaties which are to be published in book form under authorization of the last Congress. Until 1887 the publication of treaties was a function of the State Department.

Since then it has been in the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The work has dragged and is incomplete and it was recognized by Congress that a special provision should be made for editing and publishing the treaties. Mr. Miller was formerly special Assistant Secretary of State and had a prominent part in the peace negotiations in Paris.

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

1 Pac Coast 1lis pf	46	46	46
1 Pacific West Oil	16½	16½	16½
16 Packard Mot n...	27½	26⅞	27½
6 Pandem Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Pantepec Oil Ven	6¼	6	6
2 Penney Co	123	122	122
2 Penn Mex Fuel..	34⅝	34	34⅝
4 Penn Ohio Edis..	95	94⅞	95
1 Penn Ohio Edis w	69	69	69
†10 Penn O Ed 6%pf .	93¼	92½	92½
43 Pennroad Corp ..	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
4 Penn Wat&Pow ..	105⅞	102⅛	104⅝
1 Peoples L&P A..	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
9 Perryman El.....	19⅝	18½	19⅝
15 Petroleum Co.....	28⅝	28	28
2 Philippe (L) B...	26½	26¼	26¼
2 Pick Barth Co pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Pilot Radio Tube.	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Pitney Bowes nw.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Pitts Lke Erie Ry	146	146	146
1 Pitts Pl Glass.....	68	68	68
7 Powdrell&Alex Ics	82⅝	80⅝	81
†200 Procter & Gamble	400	399¾	399¾
16 Prudential Invest.	28¼	27⅝	28¼
†10 Quaker Oats pf...	106	106	106
1 Ray Restos.....	91½	91½	91½
2 Reister Foster....	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
7 Reynolds Metal...	39¼	38⅝	39
3 Reynolds Metal pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 Reliance Managmt	35¼	34⅝	35⅛
2 Rainbow B.....	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
1 Rhode Is Ps pf...	28½	28½	28½
1 Safe T Stat cod ..	27	27	27
4 Safe T Stat Cod ..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
5 St Regis Paper...	184¾	183	183
1 Sec Gen Am Inv..	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Selberling Rubber.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
10 Selected Indust ..	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞
5 Selected Indist pd	94½	94	94½
9 Selfridge Prov Stor	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6 Sentry Saf Control	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
5 Servel Inc vtc	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
1 Shattuck Denn....	17	17	17
1 Sheaffer Pen	52	52	52
7 Sierra Pac Elec..	58	58	58
1 Sikorsky Aviation	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝
8 Silica Gel Corp vtc	38½	38½	38½
†30 Smith A O	215	215	215
6 South Asbestos ...	39½	38¾	39
18 Stone & Webster n.	131⅞	130	131
65 Stand Brands ...	36⅝	36¼	36½
10 Superior Oil	23⅜	24½	24½
12 Strauss & R Stores.	22⅝	22⅝	24½
1 Sweet Gas Util..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3 Soeast Pow&Lt ...	111¼	11¼	111¼
1 Soeast P&Lt w ...	68	68	68
1 Soeast P&L pt pf .	85	85	85
So Cal Ed A pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2 South Ice&Util B ..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Span & Gen Corp ..	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Spiegel M Strn pf	81	81	81
1 Stand Invest	40	40	40
12 Std Oil Indiana....	56⅛	55⅝	55⅞
2 Std Oil Ken	37½	37½	37½
12 Std Pow&Lt	95	93	95
5 Starrett Corp	30½	30½	30½
8 Stein (A) Cosmetics	21¾	21	21
3 Swift Int	36	36	36
2 Swiss Am El pf..	99	98⅞	99
2 Syracuse WM B..	23	22⅞	23
15 Taggert Corp	2½	2⅜	2⅜
10 Tampa El	71	70	71
12 Thermoid Co	34½	33⅜	34½
10 Thermoid Co pf...	103	101⅞	102⅞
2 Thomp Prod A...	53½	53½	53½
2 Thomp Star pf....	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Todd Shipyds	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Trans Air Tr ctf.	28	27½	27½
132 Trans Oil rts.....	1⅝	1¼	1¼
3 Transamer Corp ..	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝
18 Trans Air Trans.	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Trans L D Pict..	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Travel Air Co.....	48	47⅞	48
35 Tri Cont Corp	34⅝	33⅞	34
3 Tri Cont Corp pf.	104	104	104
†100 Tubize A S B ctf	400	390	390
1 Union Am Invest.	59	59	59
1 Un Nat G Can....	44½	44½	44½
1 United Dry Dock	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
3 United Fruit Mfg.	98	98	98
13 United Gas	223⅝	223⅛	223⅛
16 Unit Gas Imp nw.	251	248⅞	251
131 Unit Gas Imp rts	3	2⅞	3
65 Un Lt & Pow A...	50½	49¾	50
1 Un Lt & Pow pf..	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Un Pipe Dyne Wks	37½	37½	37½
10 US Finishing	154⅞	152	154
3 US Foil B	60	59⅝	60
3 US Freight new..	9	9	9
4 US Gypsum	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 US Lines	17½	17½	17½
1 US Radiator ctfs.	54	54	54
3 Unit Stores pf...	81⅛	81	81
1 United Verdt Ext	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
†100 Universal Insur..	78	77	78
13 Utilities Power	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
6 Util P&Lt B ctf....	37⅝	36½	37⅝
10 Util Industries	26½	26⅜	26⅜
2 Util & Indust pf...	30⅞	30¼	30⅜
3 Vacuum Oil	119	118⅛	118⅛
1 Utilities Equities ..	27	27	27
2 Van Camp Packing	23½	23	23
1 Van Camp Pack pf	23½	23½	23½
2 Venezuelan Pet	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 Vogt Mfg Co	33	33	33
4 Wagner Co	91	90	90½
2 Wenden Cop Min..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 West Air Express.	67⅛	67⅛	67½
2 West Air Ex rts...	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 West Auto Sup A..	70½	70½	70½
1 Whitehall Pts Inc ..	26	26	26
3 Wilcox Benjamin ..	137⅛	133⅜	135⅝
1 Wright Marg Min.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
12 Zenith Radio	47⅜	47	47⅜
3 Zonite Prod	34	34	34
10 Unit L&Pw cv	110¼	109⅞	110¼
10 Zonite Prod rts ...	2	1⅞	1⅞
6 Vick Fin	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
†100 West Power pf	103	103	103

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

3 Ala Pow 4½s '67..	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2 Aluminum 5s '52..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 Am Com Pow 6s'49	105	104⅝	104⅝
23 Am G&E 5s '28	95	94⅝	94⅝
5 Am P&L 6s 2016 ..	105	105	105
1 Am Roll M 5s '48.	96	96	96
1 Am Seat 6s '36	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2 Am Solv6½s'36ww.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 AppalachPo5s'56..	96	96	96
1 Ar P&Lgt 5s '56..	94½	94½	94½
23 AssocG&E5½s'77 ..	106	104⅞	106
1 Bates Vlv 6s '42 ..	105	105	105
3 Bell Tel Con5sB'55	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
3 Capitol Ad 5s '53.	104	104	104
1 Caro P&L 5s '56 ..	98	98	98
1 Chic Ry ctfs 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 Cities G 5½s '42	87⅞	86⅝	96⅞
72 Cit S Pw 5½ '57..	93	92⅞	92⅞
1 Cont G&E 5s '58.	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Cudahy P 5½ '37.	98⅝	96⅞	96⅞
1 Det C G 6s '47..	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Det C G 5s '50..	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Det Int Bdg 7s'52.	79	79	79
2 Dyrdle GG 6½'37A.	78¼	78¼	78¼
9 Emp O&R 5½'42.	87	86⅞	87

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An otherwise-used measuring three words to the line. For all but two insertions, an application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise Rooms To Let or in situations Wanted. For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET

[illegible] Mass. Ave., Suite & Single rooms, private apartment. Copley [illegible]

[illegible] LINE MACH. 30x4 Bearing W. [illegible] Garage. Tel. Arlington [illegible]

SENTHAM, N. J. Pleasant ride, 7 miles [illegible] private home, exceptional sur[illegible] MRS. M. P. EILER.

[illegible] West Road. Private home of [illegible] surroundings. Rooms, [illegible] GAFFEY, Brighton 6474.

[illegible] private home with bath; quiet home; [illegible] Monument 8082.

[illegible] CITY, 336 West 95th. At [illegible] light, tasteful home for [illegible] and Riverside Drive, between [illegible]

[illegible] rooms near Columbia, [illegible] living room; very reasonable. [illegible] Cathedral 8082, between [illegible]

[illegible] 75 West 89th (Broadway)—Attractive [illegible] and double rooms; water, [illegible] attractive home; 87 to 10[illegible]

[illegible] CITY, 70 West 71st. One and [illegible] reasonable. Circle 8000.

[illegible] CITY, 315 W. 105th St. TA [illegible] rooms; private bath.

[illegible] FALLS, N. Y., 424 Niagara Pl. [illegible] sunny rooms in private quiet [illegible] garage. Phone [illegible]

[illegible] CHATEAU, Huntington Ave. [illegible] would like [illegible] 7 years experience. Boston 2870. Brook[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

[illegible] CHAUFFEUR, [illegible] years experience. Boston 2870. Brook[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman, experienced attendant [illegible] good country home more important than salary. ELLIOT, 507 W. 113th, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN, white, widow, 42's, [illegible] cleaning, sewing, cooking. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, located at First Church of Christ Scientist, Bridgeport, Conn. Address MRS. CLARA P. LANE, 4551 Main St., Stratford, Conn. Phone Stratford 940.

SUMMER BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.) Overlooking Hudson. Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 890 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

ROSE LAWN FARMS—A mountain home, with every city convenience; country advantage, refined surroundings, quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

SHADY KNOLL, near Asbury — Country estate, sports, home cooking; booklet. Tel. Redbank 280. EMMA VAN HORN, Fair Haven, N. J.

THE GARDEN, small hotel on beautiful Lake Oscawana; vacation or week-end; real country in Putnam County hills; clean rooms; good plain cooking, water sports; week $25, day $5. Peekskill P. O., N. Y. Tel. 1405F13 Peekskill.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: Gramatan Parkways, Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288 mornings before 10 o'clock.

TO LET — FURNISHED

HAMILTON HALL
64 Hemenway Street, Boston
Furnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; week or month; near church; resident janitor.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Attractive, comfortable, quiet, completely furnished 6-room home; garage; large yard; bathing privilege; convenient station and stores; rent for 2 weeks in August at $200, including gas, electricity and water. Apply Box K 52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

LYNN, MASS., 17 Portland St.—5-room apartment for month of August and part of September; near beach. For appointment phone Breakers 5759-R.

WANTED

ARTIST motoring west would like pupil, passenger, or salesman. Box N 44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

The David Ginand Cutlery Company
284 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
High Grade Cutlery
Garden Tools Reasonably Priced
Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired.

FASHIONKNIT
Ties for Men
at
MEIGS & CO.
INCORPORATED

Jewelers and Silversmiths
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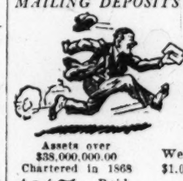

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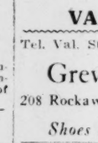

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New York

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: "DOLLY" MADISON.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: The wife of President Madison and one of the celebrated mistresses of the White House. Her family, one which was related to that of Patrick Henry, turned to the Quaker faith, sold their plantation in North Carolina, freed their slaves and moved to the more congenial atmosphere of Philadelphia. The daughter, Dorothy, educated as a Quaker, married a Mr. Todd, also of the same religion; but she was soon left alone with her child and joined her mother, a humble boarding-house keeper of Philadelphia.

Among those whom Dorothy Todd's mother received into her home was no less distinguished a guest than James Madison, at that time a member of the House of Representatives of Virginia. In 1796 Mr. Madison and Dorothy Todd were married and a few years later Mr. Madison was made Secretary of State. Thus was "Dolly" Madison launched upon her career as a Washington hostess. Never afterward did she lack scope for her social powers; rather were they increased when she went with her husband to the White House.

It was during President Madison's second term that "Dolly" Madison became a heroine of parts. In the summer of 1814 the British forces marched upon Washington. The President and his Cabinet fled perforce, but Mrs. Madison was to await a message which would direct her movements. Dauntlessly she obeyed, though rumors were most disquieting. Her carriage stood at the door, heaped with important papers and valuable plate; yet the First Lady would not set foot therein until she received her message. Even then she turned back for a last glance, spied the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, seized a knife and slit it from its frame, rolled up the canvas and carried it safely away with her. Later, in retirement with her husband at their Virginia country seat, Mrs. Madison upheld her reputation as a hospitable and brilliant hostess.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What was John Cabot's name before he sailed under England's flag? — *One Minute Biographies* 20
2. Who introduced golf to Mussolini?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 20
3. Who laid the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument?—*News Section* 20
4. How many evening ensembles should the well-dressed woman possess?—*Fashions Page* 20
5. How should the last syllable of amateur be pronounced? —*Word a Day* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage? —

A Word a Day

Vagary

This term is more often used to denote an erratic play of fancy than a wandering journey, but the latter was its earliest significance. It is derived from the Latin verb *vagari*, "to stroll about," and was formerly used both as verb and as noun.

Now we define vagary as a departure or straying from the regular, ordered course. A frolic or a prank may be deemed a vagary, especially when such an action is capricious, erratic or extravagant.

We sometimes hear a "trick of fortune" called a vagary, but in most lives fortune follows a well-ordered path, one step succeeding another in patient effort.

A vagary is a whim, a strolling or wandering of the thoughts along fanciful lines. Ideas which are too far advanced or too visionary for the masses to follow are often called vagaries, and their promoters, freaks. The so-called vagaries of yesterday are in many instances, however, the practicalities of today.

Notice carefully that the second is the accented syllable here, va-ga'-ry. Sound the first *a* very softly, as in *sofa*, second long as in *gate*, *y* as *i* in *it*.

"The vagaries of a child are not more ridiculous than the circumstances which are heaped in my memory."

Brevities

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Probably "Who's Who" of the future will include only the names of those who are famous enough to get pay for their testimonials.

Life: About the only way you can make a dollar go any distance at all, in these expensive days, is to buy a golf ball with it.

Kansas City Star: Now that the talkies are everywhere, what does the old-fashioned fellow do who used to drop into a movie for a nice afternoon nap?

A Quotation for Today

WE ARE told to let our light shine, and if it does, we won't need to tell anybody that it does. The light will be its own witness.—MOODY

Odds and Ends

Compulsion Abolished

Compulsory service in the militia of the Island of Alderney, which dates from ancient times, has recently been abolished.

Home Efficiency

Last year $14,000,000 was spent for electric irons in the United States, and about the same amount for ironing machines.

Pulverized-Coal Burner

The first steamship especially designed to burn pulverized coal was recently launched at Glasgow, Scot.

Canada's Mine Output

The value of the output of Canada's mines last year rose to $270,000,000.

Talkie Houses

More than 2000 theaters in the United States are now equipped for talking pictures.

THE LARGEST HOG

A Leigh (Neb.) man has a Poland China hog which now weighs 1300 pounds and is still growing. He measures nine feet four inches from snout to tail.

The Children's Corner

Bobby Learns a Lesson

"DON'T you suppose you could treat me with a little more respect?" asked a sharp little voice somewhere above Bobby's left ear.

Bobby gave a gasp of surprise and quickly released his hold on what had once been a very nice looking cap. The cap, he noticed, seemed to be gazing at him with reproachful eyes. "Thank you!" it remarked with an air of great relief. "That certainly feels very much better."

There was a silence. Bobby couldn't think of anything to say because his cap had never talked to him before, and the surprise left him also speechless. The cap waited a polite instant for him to express himself and then continued:

"I don't suppose most boys know how often they ruin their caps by doing what you are doing." It paused to consider how best to state the case without hurting Bobby's feelings.

"You see, it's this way. A cap doesn't like that sort of treatment any more than a boy does. How would you like it if someone were to grab hold of your legs and then grab hold of your arms and pull first at one and then at the other?"

"I shouldn't like it a bit," acknowledged Bobby honestly.

"I'm sure you wouldn't," said the cap, "and yet that is what is happening to us caps right along."

Bobby felt it might be wise to change the subject. "How did you happen to come here?" he asked.

The cap thought for a moment. "The first thing I can remember," it said, "was being in a box with 11 other caps. We were in a big clothing store. How exciting it was when someone came in and tried us on! One day a lady came in and turned us all over and went away without buying a single cap. We were all so disappointed because we all wanted a chance to see the world. But the next day a lovely lady with big dark eyes and a beautiful smile ('That is my mother,' said Bobby) came in, and the instant she saw me she exclaimed:

"'That is just the cap for Bobby!' Then she took me home and that night, you tried me on, and you were so pleased."

"I remember when you came," admitted Bobby faintly.

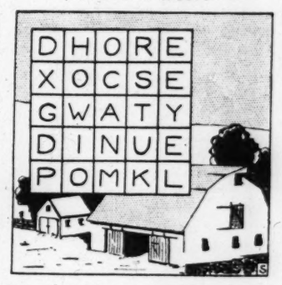
"Then what happened?" demanded the cap, growing indignant. "The very first thing you started to pull at one side of me and then at the other. I have a big grease spot right in front and two more on the side, and part of my cloth is so badly pulled I expect to fall to pieces almost any minute."

"I—I'm awfully sorry," stammered Bobby. "I didn't know you felt that way about it." He jumped hastily to his feet intending to take the cap to Mother for repairs. But his foot caught in something—and rubbing his eyes he discovered it was the coverlet. He had only been dreaming!

Guiltily his eyes sought the floor, and, sure enough, there lay his cap. He picked it up quickly and hung it in the clothes closet. Directly after breakfast he took it to Mother and asked her if she couldn't mend it before it came apart. Mother promised to do her best and Bobby was greatly relieved. And I can assure you that after that he was very, very careful to give it better treatment.

One Day a Lady Turned Us All Over, but Went Away Without Buying a Single Cap.

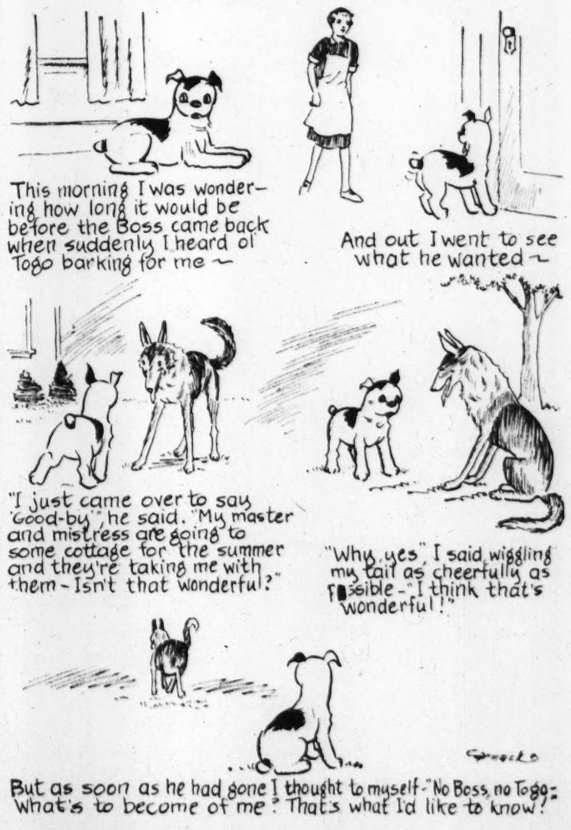
Farm Puzzle



Start at Any Letter, Read Up or Down, Right or Left, or Diagonally, and Spell the Names of 10 Animals Often Found on a Farm.

Answer to American Cities Puzzle: Mobile, Albany.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I was wondering how long it would be before the Boss came back when suddenly I heard ol' Togo barking for me ~
And out I went to see what he wanted ~
"I just came over to say 'good-by'" he said. "My master and mistress are going to some cottage for the summer and they're taking me with them - Isn't that wonderful?"
"Why, yes," I said, wiggling my tail as cheerfully as possible - "I think that's wonderful!"
But as soon as he had gone I thought to myself - "No Boss, no Togo: What's to become of me? That's what I'd like to know!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

(From Rochester Democrat and Chronicle)

New York

ONE good turn deserves another—and once in awhile the scales are so balanced.

Fifteen years ago, Hagob Mooradian, a starving Armenian, came to New York—and kept on starving. He was despairing and all but hopeless when he chanced to come to the attention of Walter W. Thorne, then sales manager for a machinery company, with offices in Wall Street. Mr. Thorne, though he did not really need him, made a place for him as a salesman.

Later Mooradian left the company to go into the rug business for himself. He prospered, and now owns a chain of rug stores. Thorne also quit the company and started one of his own, but the latter went on the rocks after the war and he was thrown into near-poverty.

Two weeks ago, Thorne and Mooradian met accidentally. They exchanged stories. Yesterday Mr. Mooradian made him manager of his chain of stores, at a salary enabling him to recoup his fortunes.

Students' Checks

Columbia, Mo.

THE approach of vacation at the University of Missouri, two weeks ago, brought signs in most Columbia stores announcing students' checks no longer would be cashed.

Not so at a confectionery operated by N. D. Givan. He had found the students honest throughout the school year and believed them to be honest as the end of the term approached.

He paid out nearly $2000 on checks and only one was returned marked "insufficient funds." It was written by a Maryland youth who forwarded the money to make it good the day he arrived home.

In Lighter Vein

A System

"John," said she, "it is too hot to play golf today."

"Oh, no, it isn't," he declared, "this weather is grand."

"Oh, good! I'm glad you think so. I was afraid to ask you to cut the lawn, but, if you don't mind the heat, I recommend you get busy with that mower right now!"—*Cincinnati Engineer.*

Yale Record

The piano tuner repairs his typewriter.

The Popular Manner

"How'll you have your rescue?" wirelessed the coast guard.

"Fried," replied the captain of the ship in distress.—*Cincinnati Engineer.*

The Diplomat at Home

Wife (plaintively): "Remember, dear, how often we dined out when we were first married?"

Husband: "Yes, but don't you think your cooking has improved immensely since then?"

More to the Point

Poet (excitedly, to landlady): "Mrs. Jones, I've sold my poem called 'Ode to a Fair Lady'!"

Landlady: "Have you? Well, you'd be better at writing one called 'Owed to a Landlady'!"—*Montreal Star.*

Practical

"Why the flimy outfit?"

"I'm taking a screen test this morning."

The Exception

"You say the lesser can never contain the greater?"

"That's right."

"Have you ever worked in a ladies' shoe store?"

His Loss

Betty, aged 4, had bought a balloon, and Cyril, aged 6, undertook, with big-brotherly kindness, to blow it up for her.

Just when it had reached a nice size, it burst. He wept.

"What are you crying for?" she demanded. "It was my balloon."

"Yes," sobbed he, "but it was my breath."—*Montreal Star.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Submarine—Destructive in War, Destructive in Peace

THERE are few types of fighting craft from which the world is turning with more impatience and disgust than the submarine. It never had many friends, and the recurrence of tragic incidents such as that reported off the coast of Wales, where the H-47, a British undersea boat, sank after colliding with the L-12, is certain to reduce the number of its champions. Only three members of the crew of the H-47 survived, twenty being trapped when the vessel went down. To the loss must be added one fatality and two men missing on the L-12.

In such circumstances it is usual to revive talk of safety devices, to direct the inventive genius of the engineer toward better methods of salvaging sunken craft, and to try to discover means by which the sea may be made safer for this arm of the navy. All this is done with the most humanitarian of motives, and with an earnest purpose to prevent loss in future. The tests in the harbors on both sides of the Atlantic—in Italy, in New England, in Florida—for instance, are carried out, not with the object of justifying the use of the submarine, but with the more commendable aim of saving a crew when trapped on the ocean bed.

No one would utter a word in disparagement of this heroic work. It demands courage and self-sacrifice to perform these hazardous experiments, too often ill-requited. But such work should be made unnecessary. For the submarine has no adequate claim to existence. The United States recognizes this. So does Great Britain. France may not, nor Italy, nor Japan, these nations persisting in the belief that the submarine is a highly important factor in coast defense or in maintaining communication with the colonies, and that to deprive them of it would be to take from them an important means of defense at sea.

On naval grounds, the argument lacks conviction. It has been affirmed that against a huge air force, trained in the arts of war, armed with the most modern devices known to military science, and equipped with powerful engines to give them speed and endurance, the chances of the submarine in preserving communications or protecting coast lines would be slim. On moral grounds, the submarine is indefensible in the light of the uses to which it has been put. Its destruction of defenseless ships during the war is not its only indictment. Its record in time of peace condemns it—a record of which only the recent disasters need be recalled:

March 23, 1922—British submarine sunk by another British submarine off Gibraltar. Twenty-three perish.

Aug. 21, 1923—Japanese submarine foundered beside a dock at Kobe, Japan. Eighty-five perish.

Jan. 10, 1924—British submarine L-24 sunk by British battleship off Portland, Eng. Forty-three perish.

March 19, 1924—Japanese submarine sunk by Japanese battleship off Sasebo, Japan. Forty-nine perish.

Sept. 1, 1925—Italian submarine Sebastiano Veniero lost off Sicily. Fifty perish.

Sept. 25, 1925—United States submarine S-51 sunk off Block Island, R. I., by steamer City of Rome. Thirty-three perish.

Dec. 17, 1927—United States submarine S-4 sunk off Provincetown, Mass., by Coast Guard cutter Paulding. Forty perish.

Aug. 6, 1928—Italian submarine F-14 sunk in Adriatic Sea in collision with destroyer. Thirty-one perish.

Oct. 3, 1928—French submarine Ordine lost in southern European waters. Forty-three perish.

November, 1928—British submarine Monitor sunk off Maidstone, Eng. Sixty perish.

Sad reading. Yet necessary, if the lesson is to be taken to heart. How often the story is repeated of a crew trapped in a battery room where cells give off poison gas, or near a torpedo chamber where explosives are stored, or in the dim light of an engine room, hot with the running of motors, and shut off from every possible means of communication with the surface. In the face of this record, it is no wonder there is a general feeling against the submarine. Let the collision off the Welsh coast serve as a reminder that a sure way to end many shocking tragedies at sea is to place a ban upon the submarine.

Encouraging More Production

TARIFF protection for building materials is said to have received consideration by the Senate Committee now working on the bill in Washington. While it may be considered advisable not to impose higher duties on these materials as a gesture of encouragement to the building industry in the United States, one should not be unmindful of the situation as it exists in Europe. Even larger importations would be drawn from there did circumstances warrant it. As a matter of fact, there has been noted the purchase of a fair tonnage of structural steel abroad for erection in American coast cities. Brick, cement, steel, hardware and many other commodities have at times been purchased at favorable prices in Europe, and used economically in buildings in the United States.

The situation abroad, however, has encouraged these sales in the United States. Europe in the years just past has been pressed to find outlets for her produce, and capital stringency has not encouraged new construction there. On the other hand, building has been going on rapidly in the United States. Housing facilities in America are far in advance of what they are in Europe. With a better adjustment of economic opportunities, Europe might well use a larger proportion of her building materials at home. If the Young plan for the settlement of reparations operates to relieve the economic pressure, it would be reasonable to look for a revival of building operations throughout Europe. And the development of that home market should effectively divert materials which might otherwise seek an outlet in the United States.

Tariff or no tariff, therefore, there is every reason to expect to see the trade in these materials regulated by an influence more potent than that which a statute can effect. Here is one instance where a loan of capital can accomplish more than a tariff wall.

The Daily News Soars Skyward

A NEWSPAPER is a product made by human hands and minds, and fashioned in the hope that it may satisfy the desire for information and comment. In a real sense, a daily journal is a public service institution, a great, highly powered broadcasting station that makes articulate every significant event in street and town that might otherwise be lost in the drifting currents of rumor and prejudice.

It is noteworthy, therefore, that the Chicago Daily News, for more than half a century a diligent chronicler of the news and a valiant leader in the important task of making a better community and nation, is now established in a beautiful skyscraper home set in the thick of Chicago's throbbing life. Erection of the building, equipped with every modern facility to make the Daily News a more competent reporter and spokesman for its constituency, is eloquent evidence of the large measure of commercial prosperity that has come to the newspaper through the years, but it is also a symbol of the high vision of newspaper making held steadfastly by the founders of the Daily News, Melville E. Stone and Victor F. Lawson. It is especially appropriate that the new home of the Daily News will perpetuate the unique personality and public services of Mr. Lawson by a memorial fountain, and in a special room that contains wood paneling taken from the Lawson home.

The Daily News is fortunate in having as its publisher today Walter A. Strong and as its editor Charles H. Dennis, and a corps of capable associates, most of them schooled in the Stone and Lawson traditions. The paper will thus continue to be forward looking in its policies of serving the public.

In the concourse outside the Daily News building on the day of dedication, where capitalists, educators, judges, public officials and editors had gathered to hear several notable addresses, Mr. Strong took occasion to speak of the vastness of the newspaper's reading public, and coupled with it wise comment on the degree of a newspaper's obligations to that public. He said:

> There are 40,000,000 newspapers sold in the United States every day. Seventy-five per cent of those who read, read nothing but newspapers. A much greater percentage spend 90 per cent of their reading time on the newspapers. Surely this is a serious responsibility for the newspaper man with a conscience.

The Monitor is heartened in its own work by every new sign and portent that a journal built squarely upon integrity, fearless conviction and high regard for decency is winning the indorsement year by year of an increasing host of discerning readers.

Are Women Good Politicians?

AMERICAN women are finding politics very much to their liking. Their service in public office, from governor to game warden and from congressman to county clerk, according to a survey by the National League of Women Voters, has been increasing yearly since the suffrage amendment became effective in 1920.

While this trend is observed in virtually every state in the Union, more than one-third of the women legislators are in the New England states. In all the state legislatures 149 women are serving, an increase of twenty-three over last year. Since 1920, thirteen women have been elected to Congress, and there are now eight women members of the House of Representatives. Women are serving in numerous high federal and state executive positions, as well as holding important posts in the judiciary. Two women have won single terms as governors. Although women have served as mayors of many small cities, only one large city, Seattle, Wash., has elected a woman mayor.

It is apparent that the increase in the number of women holding public office and the increase in the number of women exercising their voting rights have come hand in hand, but there is no conclusive evidence to prove that these trends are directly connected. While in the last national election, for example, women cast their ballots almost en bloc, it was not apparent that the women voters supported candidates on the grounds of their sex.

The fact remains, however, that the women's vote in the United States is destined to play a powerful and progressive part in American political life. Although the women of the United States do not possess the clear-cut political majorities that they do in the voting populations of both England and Germany, it is evident from the election returns of 1928 that the women voters are very likely to see eye to eye on political issues which fundamentally affect the home and the community, and that they are capable of delivering a concerted and perhaps decisive vote whenever the occasion might demand—even if it came to putting a woman in the White House!

Heroes—Sung and Unsung

ANOTHER airplane in nonstop flight has spanned the Atlantic in the second Maine-to-Spain flight within a month. The Pathfinder, bearing Roger Q. Williams and Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, had expected to reach Rome, but lack of fuel forced it down at almost the same point where the Yellow Bird landed at Santander a few weeks ago.

The success of ocean flights is still being measured by the scale that the air corps fliers applied during the early days of aviation: "If you can walk away, it's a good landing." The Pathfinder reached the Continent. It was a good landing, despite the fact that the fliers had to make a second "hop" to reach their goal.

The spectacular aspect of ocean flying attracts wide attention, but it cannot overshadow the achievements which are being made without benefit of headlines. An electrical engineer takes the "squeal" out of a radio and makes it tell the pilot the exact distance of his plane above the ground. The metallurgist stirs his molten alloys and all-metal planes become commercially practical. Here romance walks unrecognized.

No boats of welcome went down the harbor when engineers of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics came to town. No bands blared through the canyons of Broadway to acclaim the fact that they took a simple piece of metal and bent it in the shape of a doughnut for use as a motor cowling. But airplanes immediately became twenty miles an hour faster and went roaring from coast to coast, to lop minutes and hours from the records for transcontinental flight.

The pilot, putting his plane into a tailspin to test some new safety device, or zooming and looping to determine the strength of an improved wing design, is writing a trenchant page of aviation history whereon some transatlantic flight may only dot an "i" or cross a "t." The meteorologist, whose theodolite records the drift of a tiny balloon in order to learn the secrets of the upper air, may do his flying in the subway. But his work forms the basis of accurate weather reporting which insures the safety of transport and air-mail operations.

One of the values of ocean flights lies in the public interest which they have awakened because of their dramatic nature. But mere repetition of these feats is not sufficient. The measure of their worth to aeronautics lies in the new technical developments which they inspire—in new types of airplanes, new details of equipment and new navigation instruments designed to meet the special conditions which these flights encounter. The time has come when the transatlantic pilot must do more than merely take chances.

The Seven Wonders of New York

THE imperial city of New York—a world within itself—has determined to assume all the dignities of its commanding position and has undertaken to classify its "Seven Wonders" after the fashion of world travelers in medieval times. Distinguished citizens are invited to select the marvels which Manhattan spreads daily before their eyes, and to select the seven most amazing. The result of the inquiry, as far as it has proceeded, is disappointing. These are the material objects at which the world is asked to wonder:

Water supply system
Woolworth Building
Subway system
Metropolitan Museum of Art
Brooklyn Bridge
Sky line
Grand Central Station

Without entirely disparaging the extraordinary character of many of these features of the metropolitan scene, others may properly be suggested. Perhaps it would be flippant to say that the system of New York for supplying beverages other than water at least deserves some notice. But no one can question the inclusion of the subway system in the list, although perhaps the patient resignation with which millions of New Yorkers daily submit to its subterranean horrors is more wonderful still.

We would like to submit a list supplementary to the one for which we are indebted to the Herald Tribune. Long observation of life in O. Henry's "Bagdad-on-the-Subway" justifies the presentation of these as New York's true and greatest wonders:

TAMMANY HALL: A benevolent and charitable institution famed for its successful insistence on the theory that charity begins at home.

CASINO: An open-air restaurant in a building owned by the people, located in a public park, where a typical New Yorker was forced to pay an $18 cover charge on being served with a bottle of ginger ale.

TAXICABS: Cheapest rates in the world with highest totals if you happen to drive through the only section of the town which people want to drive through.

TICKET SPECULATORS: Organized banditti, who are limiting New York theater audiences to millionaires and traveling men with expense accounts.

"JIMMY" WALKER: Who stole the sidewalks of New York from Al Smith, and seems likely to hold them as long as bright lights burn and fire water runs.

TEXAS GUINAN: See Jimmy Walker.

CITIZENS: The most long-suffering body of easy marks in the world, proud of the skyscrapers that make their streets impassable; bonsting of the subways which sardines would find overcrowded; bragging of the way in which they are despoiled by every possible sort of parasite and convinced that "Lil Ole N'York" is the only place in all the world in which to enjoy life.

As against these seven, what wonders of the world can attract admiration? The Colossus of Rhodes, the Catacombs at Alexandria, the Leaning Tower of Pisa—all, indeed, of the ancient monuments pale into insignificance in comparison to these Seven Marvels of Manhattan.

Editorial Notes

Tennyson's famous dictum, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," would appear to have lost its force since the announcement by Chang Kai-ngau, governor of the Bank of China, that plans for a hundred-million-dollar railroad system linking up the far-flung provinces of his country are being prepared by American engineers.

Those old-fashioned checker and chess games that used to drag along hour after hour with but few moves on either side have nothing on a recent game, started Nov. 1, 1924, and just finished. The match was between the teams of an American and a British manufacturer, and was played by mail. The English won.

American hat goods importers and Italian hat manufacturers have extended arbitration methods to the entire hat trade, proceedings which are reported to have "planted a reciprocal basis of friendly relations." A first-class hatband should grow out of this.

The New Haven Railroad is to operate one of the fastest trains in the country between Boston and Washington, and it is to be called the "Senator." For the sake of the passengers, it is to be hoped that it does not start a filibuster.

North Carolina officials have answered most forcefully the reports that their paving program was a fiasco; they have invited critics to inspect the state system—on hard-surfaced roads.

Women in the Air

AT THE office of an airport company, in an eastern city of the United States, two women met, the other day, who had not seen each other for years. After the first greetings were exchanged, it was discovered that their presence on the aviation field was due to the fact that each had a daughter about to make her first solo flight. Both women were enthusiastic and keen over the prospect, and clearly accepted the event as a natural one in the day's program. In the twenty minutes which preceded the "going-up" hour, they chatted together much as their own mothers might have done, a generation ago, when the place of meeting would have been a dancing academy instead of an aviation field.

The conversation of these two women was entirely of aviation and the part that women were playing in it. Each woman told how, just at first, she had been a little reluctant over these plans of the younger generation, but how the enthusiasm of the would-be aviatrix had won out. Both recounted the arguments that their youthful daughters had brought forth.

"Peggy would quote to me the answer of Lady Heath to the question as to whether there was a future for women in aviation: 'Without women there can be no future for aviation'!"

"My daughter," responded the other woman, "just before her seventeenth birthday, brought me a scrapbook filled with newspaper and magazine clippings about Elinor Smith, who as the youngest licensed aviatrix in the country, had just won the world's endurance record. 'And she was only fifteen, Mother, when she made her first solo,' my daughter would remind me."

* * *

Although it has only been during the last two or three years that the ranks of women who fly have so increased in numbers, yet the history of women in the air goes back more than a century. It was at the coronation of Napoleon I that a spectacular balloon ascent was made by a woman aeronaut, Madame Blanchard. The first woman passenger to make a flight in a modern airplane was but twenty-one years ago, when Mrs. Hart Berg flew with the Wrights in Europe. Turning the pages of the history of the present, one reads of the first woman passenger to board a Zeppelin—Lady Drummond Hay; the first woman to cross the Atlantic, Amelia Earhart; the first woman in England to operate an air taxi, Cecily O'Brien.

In the United States, according to records published on April 1, last, there were but two women holding transport licenses. One of these is Ruth Nichols, and the other is Phoebe Omlie. Miss Nichols's career has been colorful in the extreme and developed from a sudden impulse, never dreamed of by her until, one day, she watched some hydroplanes circling over her head. She was attending Vassar College when she was thus seized with a determination to try the air. She went in for it thoroughly, and giving up her studies in history, literature and languages, she studied instead navigation, engines and rigging. The next four years saw this youthful Junior League girl on aviation grounds throughout the United States, at Le Bourget Field, at Vienna, on the Hawaiian Islands.

Somewhat over a year ago American newspapers gave front page space to the story of this first woman executive of an important aircraft company, when Miss Nichols became director of aviation promotion for seven companies in the United States, whose capitalization totaled $2,000,000. Today she is director of the organization committee of the Aviation Country Clubs and is giving much of her time to the establishment of flying clubs in various parts of the United States.

* * *

Mrs. Omlie's earliest efforts in the air were along the line of stunt flying. Nine years ago she was a parachute jumper and wing walker; but with the growth of interest in aviation, the commercial aspect appealed more to her. In conjunction with her husband she established the largest flying school in the South, that of the Mid-South Airways. During the strenuous days of the Mississippi Valley flood she used her plane as an emergency carrier, and in recognition of these services she was admitted to the International League of Aviators—the first woman to be admitted to its ranks.

The list of feminine fliers—to use the term sometimes applied to members of the profession too young to be called women aviators—is daily increasing, even in the United States where there are but twenty-one licensed women pilots. Names in this fertile field of activity come quickly to mind: Bobby Trout, Viola Gentry, Louise McPhetridge and Marvel Crosson are but a few. Miss Crosson for the last year has been associated with her brother in a part of Alaska where planes need to be mounted on skiis for seven months out of the twelve. Flying the Alaskan freight routes has been Marvel Crosson's specialty.

Membership in clubs, such as the organization with which Ruth Nichols is affiliated, is possible only for those with both money and leisure at their command. But the urge to take to the air is no respecter of bank accounts, as recent statistics show. What about the girl in business who cannot afford flying lessons at $30 an hour, the purchase of a standard plane of her own at $2500, with the subsequent expense of hangar space at $25 to $50 a month, and maintenance while in the air of a further $10 an hour?

There are two ways of solving this dilemma: joining either the commercial clubs or the flying clubs. The latter are composed of groups of individuals who, somewhat on the basis of community living, have linked themselves together for the purposes of flying. One of the oldest and best known of these is the Brooklyn Aero Club, in which, after the $50 initiation fee is paid, the dues are comparatively light. Monthly dues are but $5 and the cost of instruction but $10 an hour in the air.

* * *

As a general thing the members of these clubs are those who have little leisure; not enough in fact to attend the commercial flying schools, even though certain of these give instruction as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. Not infrequently earnest applicants exchange their services as bookkeepers, telephone operators, stenographers and tutors for lessons and for flying privileges after they have learned to fly.

Authoritative warning, however, has been given to those seeking enrollment in flying clubs that they should ascertain beyond all doubt that the particular club, to which they are applying, is not making use of an obsolete or an unlicensed plane; that its instructor has a transport license; and that the club possesses or has access to a sufficient number of planes in proportion to its membership to allow instruction at frequent intervals.

With due deference to the flying clubs, for assuredly they have their place in meeting a growing demand, perhaps the preferable way of the two methods above referred to is to obtain instruction from a commercial flying school. The Aeronautics Trade Directory of the United States Department of Commerce lists, though it does not recommend, the various schools. But the Air Commerce Regulations, which this directory includes, give information by which one may ascertain whether a plane is licensed or not, and other requisite data for the serious aspirant for aeronautical honors.

Ever since Amelia Earhart told her story in print of how she obtained the necessary money for her flying lessons, the ambitious girl need not be discouraged, even though she may be far from financial independence. The average ten-hour course, which costs about $300, includes, as a general thing, eight hours of instruction with the student at one of the controls and her instructor at another, correcting her mistakes. But a woman, after her first solo, is by no means all ready to be a qualified pilot. Before she can obtain even a private pilot's license she must spend at least ten solo hours in the air.

* * *

One difference between private and commercial pilots is that while the private pilot may be permitted to carry passengers, it must not be for hire. Commercial pilots, on the other hand, are permitted to receive pay for their service; and they are licensed as transport, limited commercial, or industrial pilots.

In order to receive a license as a private pilot, the applicant must be sixteen years of age, while eighteen is the age entry for a commercial pilot. There are, of course, examinations and tests—in which cutting figures of eight in the air, climbing turns, recovering from stalls, doing spirals and similar feats constitute a part of the training. Into each and every phase of these preliminaries girls and women have entered and are entering in increasing numbers. Their endurance records are splendid achievements in which the world at large takes a keen interest.

A proof of this was evidenced by the crowds who stood before the newspaper bulletin boards, in many parts of the world when, not long since, "Bobby" Trout held the attention of thousands as she broke four records for women fliers—the world's endurance record, the world's mileage record for a small ship, the night flying record, and the record for weight carried per horsepower.

The two women who had met to witness the first solo flight of their daughters were to come again to the airport the following day. Before they separated they spoke of an outstanding phase in this response which women are making to the call of the skies—the fine sense of sportsmanship, entirely without any personal rivalry or bitterness, between the women who have competed for a world aviation record. They spoke, too, of Catherine Wright, as women invariably do when reviewing the history of their sex in aviation. For it was Catherine Wright's gallant unselfishness and dauntless generosity that made possible the success of the airplane manufacture of the Wright brothers. Hers was another way of conquering the air.

W. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Anglo-Russian Relations

THE announcement that the Cabinet is ready to reopen the question of trade with Russia, and that there is a possibility of the conclusion of a new agreement, will be welcomed by everybody except the small minority of political fanatics who for so long have made Anglo-Russian relations their strange sport. Notwithstanding the mischievous folly of Russia, the break was a blunder. Its continuance has meant merely the piling up of the unhappy results of that blunder. It is good news that all this is now dawning on the realization of the Government.

A new trading agreement with Russia will stimulate business activity in a multitude of directions. It will do much to meet not only the economic logic of a situation in which two countries are naturally complementary to each other, but to meet also actual requirements of British industry. It will help in refashioning the peace of the world. It will show that constructive statesmanship still exists. Also, from the point of view of our domestic politics, such a shrewd, though too long delayed, move will strengthen enormously the position of the Government itself. Let the Cabinet press on, indifferent to the shrieks of the irreconcilables, and secure in the knowledge that the foreshadowed decision will have the approval of the vast majority of the people.—*The Daily Express* (London).

Citizenship and Soldiers

PROF. D. C. MACINTOSH of Yale divinity school, Canadian by birth and a World War veteran, has been refused admission to United States citizenship by the naturalization court in New Haven on the ground of an unsatisfactory answer to the question as to whether he would take arms in defense of the country. Like Madame Schwimmer, he is beyond the age of military service; unlike her, he is not an absolute pacifist. He was chaplain and honorary captain in a Canadian regiment and saw service in France. On proper occasion he would take up arms. But he would not take arms except in what he considered a just cause. This, in the judge's opinion, constitutes a serious limitation of loyalty. The citizen should profess his willingness to take up arms without regard to his own judgment as to the justice of the cause. "My country, right or wrong."

The President's authority to create and command the Nation's fighting forces in time of war would evaporate if any citizen were allowed to use his own judgment as to the rightness or wrongness of the war. Strictly speaking, this is doubtless true. But we wonder how far the President would get with a war anyway if its justice were denied by a sufficient percentage of the citizens to constitute a considerable fraction of the potential citizen army. And we wonder whether it could be, on the whole, desirable, in a democratic country, to carry on a war by universal conscription in a cause so doubtful that a large per cent of the citizens, even of those who are not opposed to taking up arms for national defense, deemed it an unjust war.

No government can, by any sort of oaths of allegiance, command the support of intelligent and conscientious citizens for a war which they believe to be unjust. And besides, as we have said before, now that the United States has renounced war, it ought, by all that is reasonable, to renounce the oath to take up arms as a qualification for citizenship. And in addition to all that, the judge's fear that, if a war came, so many citizens might consider it unjust to "leave the President without any power whatever" betrays a most unworthy lack of confidence in the War Department's skill in the use of propaganda.

Any government that can make a war can always create a war mind in the people. If it cannot do that, its case is lost in advance, and the issue will not depend upon whether or not Professor Macintosh has been admitted to citizenship. But the worst of it is that the judges go on depriving the country of valuable citizens now for fear it might at some time in the indefinite future be deprived of the services of elderly and unwilling soldiers in the event of a war which we have solemnly declared we will never engage in. The naturalization law should be amended.—*The Christian Century.*

The Ice Patrol

MANY hard things have been said lately about the United States coastguards on account of the methods adopted by that branch of the service detailed to hunt down "rumrunners"; but an article which we publish today serves to remind us that there are other and more commendable duties being performed off the eastern seaboard of America, with the loyalty, efficiency and entire absence of publicity, which are the qualities of true seamanship. If a few cutters, more conscientious than merciful, have earned an unenviable reputation for endangering life by too reckless gunfire, the gallant work of the North Atlantic Ice Patrol in saving ships from disaster among drifting icebergs provides honorable compensation. It will be recalled that the ice patrol was inaugurated in 1912, after the terrible Titanic tragedy, when over 1500 lives were lost before help could arrive. Ever since, on the first of April every year, two United States cutters, maintained by fourteen of the maritime nations, go north, and work in fifteen-day relays to warn shipping of the exact position of the treacherous bergs and floe ice from the Arctic.

It is a fine testimony both to the vigilance of the patrol and to the efficacy of modern wireless that during the sixteen years which have intervened not a single life has been lost through collision with icebergs. The responsibility of the watchers is great, and the strain must be tremendous. Last year alone, it is reported, no fewer than 644 ships might have run straight into danger but for the warnings tapped out across the ether. The patrol vessels, themselves frequently in peril from the ice, occasionally amuse the statelier liners by issuing what appear to be almost hysterical expostulations; but that is when a steamship has been located actually within the danger zone. The excitement on board the cutters is understandable. They have a wonderful reputation to maintain. The Atlantic Ice Patrol has earned a unique place in the annals of heroism on the high seas.—*The Morning Post* (London).

Foolish Question No. . . .

AN exchange has an editorial asking, "Can War Settle It?" War can't settle anything—it can't even settle its bills.—*Jackson News.*